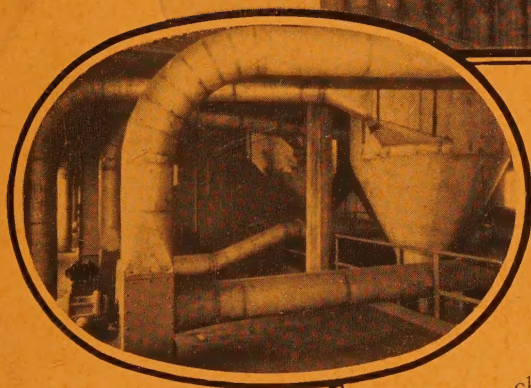


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Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

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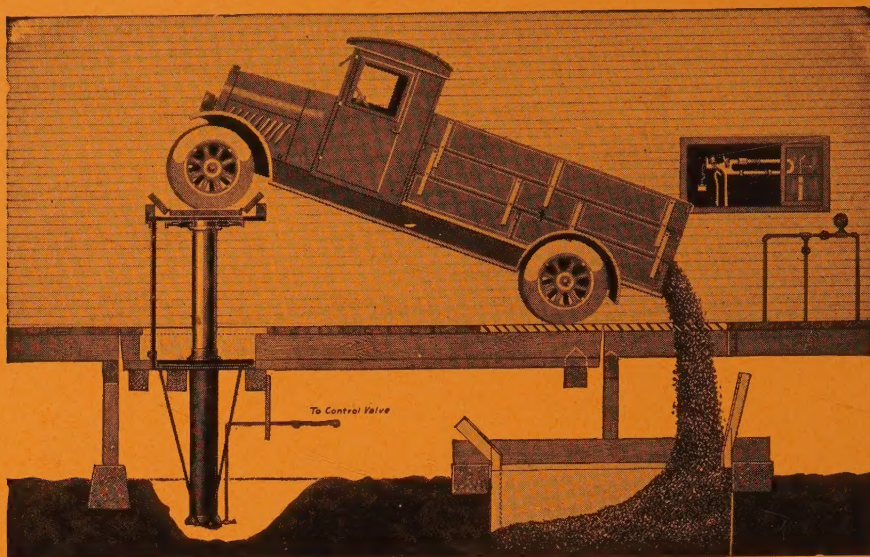
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Barefield Grain Co., grain, hay, field seeds.*
Bennett Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. B., grain, stocks, provisions.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dlsr.*
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Henderson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
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Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*
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Edwards & Co., J. A., commission merchants.*
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Hoit & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.*
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Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.*
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Ferguson Bros., Inc., grain, hay, feeds.*
Fitzgerald Bros. Co., recvrs-shprs hay-grain.*
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Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Finley, W. H., wholesale grain broker.

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White, E. O., buyer of all grades salvage grain.

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Decatur Grain & Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

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Garman Grain Co., The, transit, kiln dried corn.*

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.*
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Kellogg Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
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Lockwood Grain, Inc., grain merchants.*

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Egley, C. G., hay, grain, feed salt.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

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Bennett & Co., Jas. B., grain, stocks, provisions.
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Exchange Commission Co., consignments, commission.*
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Gladney Grain Co., consignments.*
Kimball Milling Co., grain merchants, pub. storage.
Ralston Purina Co. of Texas, feed.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
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Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
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Hoagland, R. B., wholesale grain.*

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice b/p.*
South Texas Grain Co., grain & feed.*

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Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.*
Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hart Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Malbucher Grain Co., C. Wm., grain merchant.*
Montgomery Grain Co., F. M., receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Davis-Hunt Grain Co., consignments, futures.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Denton Grain Co., Oliver, consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mfg. screenings.*
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Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Rocky Mountain Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, consignments, futures.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*
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Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

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Paul, J. M., Grain broker.*

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Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
Rankin & Co., M. G., all feeds for mixing.

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Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
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Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Sterling Grain Co., choice oats.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
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Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lacke-Gibbs Grain Co., consignments.*
Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Uppike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

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Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
Tidewater Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., exporters.*

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McCague, Ltd., E. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers-shippers.*
Stewart & Sam'l, Jesse J., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Sam'l, receivers and shippers.*

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Northern Grain Whse. & Mktg. Co., grain merchants.

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Branson Co., Ted, wheat, corn, oats, kafir, hay.*

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King, Douglas W., carlot distrbr., hay, grain, seeds.*

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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
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Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
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WOLCOTT & LINCOLN

Incorporated
Operating Alton Elevator
CONSIGNMENTS

Future orders executed in all markets
801-810 Board of Trade, Kansas City
Hutchinson, Kans. Salina, Kans.
Wichita, Kans.

WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Norris Elevator—Murray Elevator

CORN
and
BARLEY

CONSIGN

ERNST-DAVIS COM. CO.
Kansas City

A. C. DAVIS GRAIN CO.

Grain Commission
Mill Orders a Specialty
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY

CONSIGNMENTS

1124 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

UHLMANN GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade - Kansas City
87 Board of Trade - Chicago
N. P. Anderson Bldg. - Fort Worth, Tex.
Produce Exchange - New York City
Operators of Katy Elevator, 2,300,000
bushels capacity, at Kansas City

Figure the amount of advertising carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**

DENVER

A busy grain and milling center equipped to handle shipments promptly. A quick, active market featuring beans in addition to all grains. Any Grain Exchange member listed below is equipped to serve you.

Houlton Connell Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain
Get in touch with us.

Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.

Wholesale Grain and Feed.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Note:—All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

Send your consignments to

Seymour-Wood Grain Co.

BUFFALO,

N. Y.

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.

RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty

BUFFALO

NEW YORK

"All Your Needs in Grain and Feeds"

SUNSET FEED AND GRAIN CO. Inc.

Chamber of Commerce :- Buffalo, N. Y.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Board of Trade
Members

DES MOINES

Board of Trade
Members

Des Moines Elevator & Grain Co.

DES MOINES, IOWA

Terminal and 12 country stations. Capacity 1,000,000 bushels

We specialize in Oats and High Grade Corn
Oats sacked for Southern Trade.

LOCKWOOD GRAIN, Inc.

Des Moines, Iowa

We Buy and Sell

CORN and OATS

Merchants Exchange
Members

ST. LOUIS

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PICKER & BEARDSLEY COMMISSION CO.

"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"

GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO

125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

202 Merchants Exchange Bldg., ST. LOUIS, MO.

LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN CO. St. Louis

Established 1877

New Orleans

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt shipment.

Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.50
Universal Grain Code, flexible leather 2.50
Robinson's Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
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Baltimore, Export Cable Code.....15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.....15.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (8th Ed.) 12.50
Calpack Code (1923).....10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

We have induced reliable advertisers to talk to you.
If they interest you, mention that you saw it in The

Grain Dealers Journal

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SAMUEL WALTON CO.

EMPIRE BUILDING

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Established 40 Years
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GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND FEED

JESSE C. STEWART CO.

GRAIN AND FEED

Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.

HARPER GRAIN CO.

Wabash Building

Modern elevator facilities
at your command.

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RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY
MILLFEED—FLOUR

Say you saw it in the

Journal

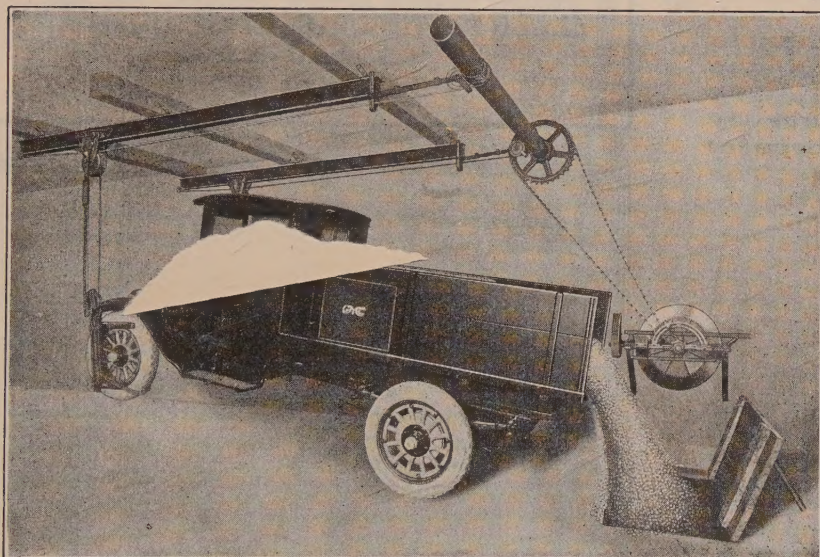
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Thanks

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.
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Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump



No part of an Elevator is so noticeable as a satisfactory, speedy, and safe drive-way and dump.

No equipment in the building will hold the trade better than a good dump which will handle any kind of vehicle your customer cares to use, from the shortest wagon to the longest truck.

There is no necessity of dumping on the floor and missing the dump door, since the McMillin dump is so arranged that it will lift the front wheels of the vehicle regardless of their position.

Another great advantage is the Operator when dumping stands at a point where he can see the grain as it flows from the vehicle into the sink. Then by extending the track any number of dump doors can be dumped into with the same satisfaction.

While a 2 H.P. motor is sufficient, and the dump is ready for operation the minute power is applied, it can also be operated by hand should power not be available.

SIMPLE—SPEEDY and SUBSTANTIAL.

For Full Information address

L. J. McMILLIN, 525 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 1872

R. S. McCAGUE, Ltd.

Receivers and Shippers

Corn, Oats, Hay and Mill Feed
PITTSBURGH, PA.

You are likely to remain on top
in the struggle of the survival of
the fittest, if you advertise in

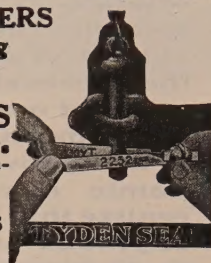
The Grain Dealers Journal

10,000 SHIPPERS
Are now using

TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's
name and consecu-
tive numbers.

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples
and prices



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

617 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned
dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved
by the use of Kennedy Car Liners.
These car liners practically condi-
tion a bad order car and enable
shippers to load cars that other-
wise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners
prevents leakage in transit and are
made for all cases of bad order
cars, consisting of full Standard
Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an oppor-
tunity to submit full details of our
system and the low cost for this
protection? We are confident this
would demonstrate to you the effi-
ciency and money saving merits of
our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

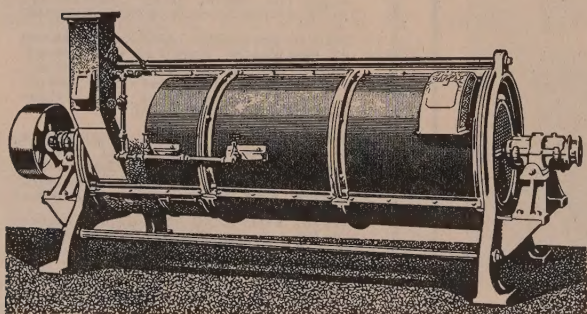
Canadian Factory at Woodstock,
Ontario

The Grain Dealers Journal for 20 years
has been one of our essential fixtures.—
Wolfram Grain Co., Brownsburg, Ind.

SOME GRAIN DEALERS have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.

GREATER PROFITS from WATER and AIR

YOU can increase profits and lower costs with the greatest cleansing agents known to science—WATER and AIR. Their scientific application in the Wolf Wheat Washer is responsible for the successful position this efficient piece of modern machinery enjoys in the grain and milling industries. It has proven the inevitable economic answer to shippers who realize that WASHED wheat is synonymous with greater profits. A foremost grain terminal reports a saving on its investment in two Wolf Wheat Washers, of 83% each year. Surely it is an investment to be looked into. We shall be glad to give you PERFORMANCE FACTS gained from an impartial survey made by an independent corps of cost accounting engineers. The coupon below will bring it. The obligation is ours.



THE WOLF COMPANY

65 Commerce St., Chambersburg, Pa.

Manufacturers of a complete line
of flour and feed mill machinery

THE WOLF COMPANY,
65 Commerce Street, Chambersburg, Pa.

PLEASE SEND ME the "PERFORMANCE FACTS" mentioned in your advertisement in the Grain Dealers Journal.

Name

Address

City

State

ON THE ALERT

No one will dispute the fact that the successful business man must, and has always been so.

It is necessary in these days of close competition that every penny be reckoned with. That is why the

ZELENY SYSTEM

has been making such a wonderful record of late. It is always on the alert regardless of what may happen at the elevator, and regardless of who it is that has failed to function, the

ZELENY SYSTEM

is a constant silent guardian of the contents of the bins, and knows at all times the condition of the grain. The office boy can operate it, and the President knows the actual conditions. Is it any wonder that we have been equipping more bins each year with the

ZELENY SYSTEM

for twenty-two years—and our address never changes, yesterday, today, tomorrow, always—

ZELENY THERMOMETER COMPANY

542 So. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Ill.

Improved Duplicating Grain Tickets

With the use of Form 19GT as a scale book much time and labor will be saved as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Chance of error will be minimized as both the ticket and office record will be the same.

This book contains 250 leaves. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, is machine perforated, printed on white bond, size of tickets 3x6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The 125 duplicates are printed on manila but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Size of book 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ x12 inches, each book supplied with 5 sheets of carbon.

The printing is crosswise ticket and has spaces for the following record: "Owner, Hauler, Grain, Grade and Dockage, Gross, Tare, Net, Total Dockage, Net Pounds, Bushels, Price and Amount, Storage Ticket No., Station Ticket No., and Date, Weigher, Name of Firm or Buyer."

Form 19GT Duplicating (250 pages) \$1.50

Form 19GT Triplicating (375 pages) 2.00

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Weller Ball-Bearing Belt Conveyors in Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator, Buffalo

WELLER - of course



Weller Tripper in Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator

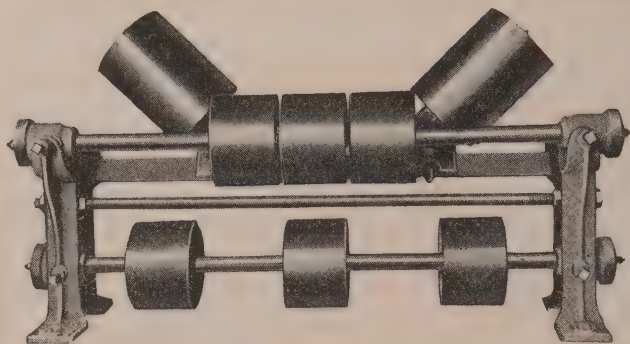
WELLER machinery has been synonymous with efficient and economical grain handling for so long it was only natural that it was selected by Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co. for its new elevator in Buffalo.

Weller machinery is built to give the maximum of service at the lowest possible cost for upkeep. It is made by men who know its application and the duties it is to perform. Quality is built into it

Competent engineers in our employ will be glad to assist the engineer or builder in selecting equipment best adapted to the requirements. Write us.

WELLER MFG. CO.

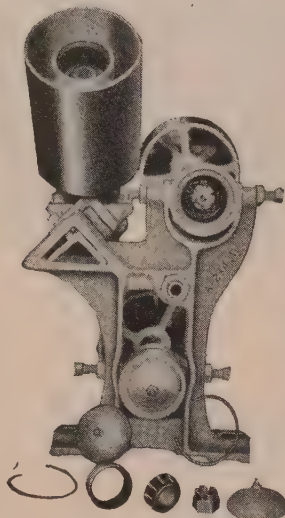
1856 North Kostner Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.



CONVEYING EQUIPMENT

Equipped with

TIMKEN ROLLER BEARINGS



IT IS now possible to secure more efficient conveying equipment. It is manufactured by "Ehrsam" and equipped with Timken roller bearings. This type of con-

veying equipment makes for greatly increased economy and efficiency in operation.

"EHRSAM"

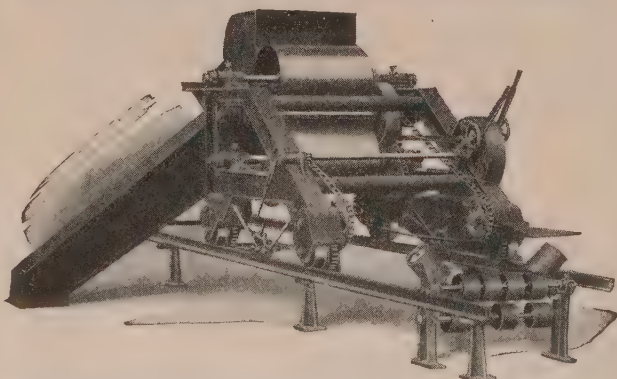
Grain Handling & Milling Equipment

Ehrsam manufactures a complete line of grain handling and milling equipment. For over fifty years they have pioneered in equipment of this type. This insures complete satisfaction when ordering Ehrsam equipment.

J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.

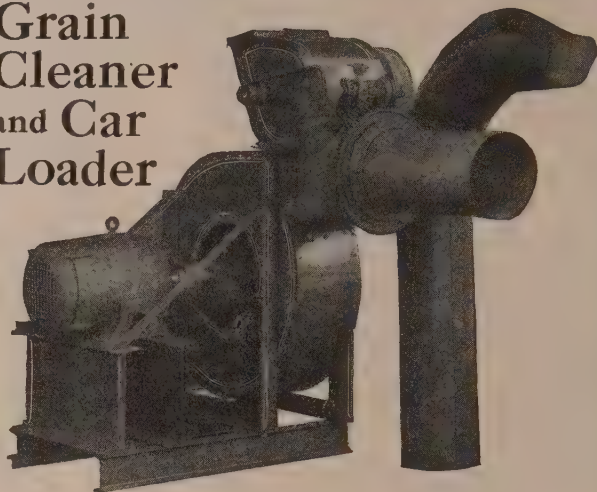
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Manufacturers of Machinery for Flour Mills; Grain Elevators; Cement Plaster Mills; Salt Plants; Coal Handling and Rock Crushing Systems; Fertilizer Factories; Power Transmission, Elevating and Conveying Equipment.



The illustration shows the Ehrsam heavy duty self-propelling tripper. Equipped with roller bearings or collar oiling bearings and either worm gear or friction drive. A very efficient machine.

The KELSO Pneumatic Grain Cleaner and Car Loader



The KELSO provides the best way to load and clean grain at **one operation**. It pays for itself through savings in time and labor, and the increased quality of the grain. Loads more grain per horse-power than any other type of loader.

Automatic oscillating distributor prevents accumulation of dust and dirt in center of car. The KELSO is made of the best materials that insure long life and freedom from repairs. Write today for full details.

BEL-KEL MFG. CO., DECATUR ILLINOIS

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Head Drive
Attrition Mill	Leg Backstop
Bag Closing Machine	Lightning Rods
Bags and Burlap	Loading Spout
Bearings { Roller	Magnetic Separator
{ Ball	Manlift
Belting	Moisture Tester
Bin Thermometer	Motor Control
Bin Valves	Mustard Seed Separator
Bleachers and Purifiers	Oat Clipper
Boots	Portable Elevator
Buckets	Power { Oil Engine
Car Liners	{ Motors
Car Loader	Power Shovel
Car { Puller	Railroad Claim Books
{ Pusher	Renewable Fuse
Car Seals	Rope Drive
Cipher Codes	Safety Steel Sash
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Sample Envelopes
Clover Huller	Scales { Truck
Coal Conveyor	{ Hopper
Corn Cracker	{ Automatic
Conveying Machinery	Scale Tickets
Distributor	Scarifying Machine
Dockage Tester	Screw Conveyor
Dump	Seed Treating { Machine
Dust Collector	{ Chemicals
Dust Protector	Separator
Elevator Leg	Sheller
Elevator Paint	Siding-Roofing { Asbestos
Feed Formulas	{ Steel or Zinc
Feed Ingredients	Silent Chain Drive
Feed Mixer { Dry	Speed Reduction Units
{ Molasses	Spouting
Feed Mill	Storage Tanks
Fire Barrels	Sulphur
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Friction Clutch	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer
Hammer Mill	

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BURO

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago



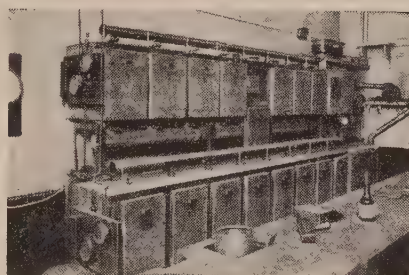
Goodrich research brings *longer life to grain belts*

DETERMINATION of the value of a grain belt goes far deeper than initial tests on new belts—or initial cost—can reveal. All new belts can pass muster in grain service because abrasion presents no problem.

How well a belt performs after years of service is what determines whether the belt is a genuine economy or whether it costs a lot of money.

Goodrich scientists spent years in the development of a "friction" rubber that would stand the acid test of grain belting—time itself. Scores of formulas were tried and discarded. New methods of treating and manipulating rubber compounds were developed. *A whole new technique of testing was devised.*

The results of these years of Goodrich research resulted in **LEGRAIN** and **CARIGRAIN** grain belts. The friction rubber with which the plies of these belts are bound outlasts ordinary grain belts by so large a margin that **CARIGRAIN** and **LEGRAIN** belting reduces *annual* belting costs *from 50 to 75 percent.*



How Goodrich belt friction rubber is tested for aging

Photo shows "life ovens" in Goodrich laboratory. By fine adjustment of atmospheric conditions in heated chambers, samples of belt friction rubber, within a period of seven weeks, are subjected to approximately the same deteriorating influence that would result from 20 years of normal aging and oxidation.

CARIGRAIN

for horizontal belt conveyors

Extremely pliable under all temperatures—an easy belt to install. Cover retains waterproofness for years—especially important in tunnel conveyors. No shrinking or lengthening under changing humidities.

LEGRAIN

bucket belt for grain legs

Heavy duck resists tendency of bucket bolts to pull out. Holds together through long term of years. If desired, **LEGRAIN** belts can be provided with a rubber cover for use in bleacher leg service.

* * *

We will gladly send additional information on Goodrich grain belting. Write for catalogue 2700, to The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio (*in the West, Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.*) or fill in the coupon below.



Goodrich

GDJ-1
THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.,
Akron, Ohio (*In the West, Pacific Goodrich Rubber Co., Los Angeles, Cal.*)

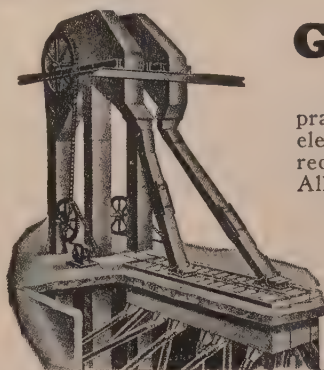
Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation to myself, catalogue 2700, on **CARIGRAIN** and **LEGRAIN** grain belting.

Name

Firm Name

Address

Kind of service



NEW GERBER DOUBLE DISTRIBUTING SPOUT
Sold with or without steel spout frame. Also made for single, triple and quadruple leg.

Gerber Double Distributing Spout

Our New Gerber single, double, triple and quadruple distributing spouts are the only practical spouts for elevator legs of one, two, three or four stands. All legs can be used to elevate into one bin or car at the same time, or can be used separately. Only one spout is required to run from distributors to each bin. You have full control of your distributing. All spouts are operated from working floor, absolutely eliminating any mixture of grains.

Grain Elevator Equipment

Get your elevator in order before the new crop starts to move. We can quote attractive prices on the best of everything in the grain elevator equipment line. Write us for catalog H-3.

James J. Gerber

126 Sixth Ave. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.



The
Genuine

Humphrey
Employees'
Elevator

Saves Labor
Write

Humphrey
Elevator Co.

900 Division St. Faribault, Minn.



DAY Dust Collectors

have been standard equipment in better grain elevators for over forty years.

There's a Reason

The Day Company
Dust Collecting Engineers

1023-5 Lyndale Ave., N. Minneapolis, Minn.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

JAS. H. BROWN CO.

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CONCRETE ELEVATORS

MILLS

Minneapolis, Minn.
WAREHOUSES

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Concrete Grain Elevators

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Western Engineering Co.

610 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

L. J. McMILLIN

Engineer and Contractor of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired

Estimates Cheerfully Furnished

HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

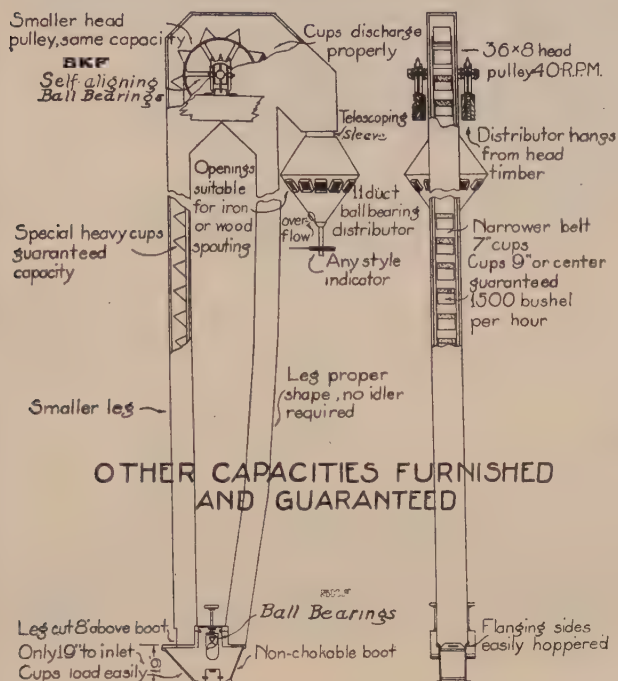
by advertising directly
to people who want to
buy, by using a

Grain Dealers Journal
Want Ad.

When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



WHITE STAR CO.
WICHITA KANS.

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction

**"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"**

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, Iowa

Box 1172
Fargo, N. Dak.

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade, Indianapolis

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER
CONSTRUCTION CO.

North Platte, Nebr.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering Company

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation

Estimates and Information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS WAREHOUSES CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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H. P. Roberts, V. Pres. A. E. Owens, Supt. Cons.

Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators
and Industrial Plants
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

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SHEET METAL WORK
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and Industrial Buildings

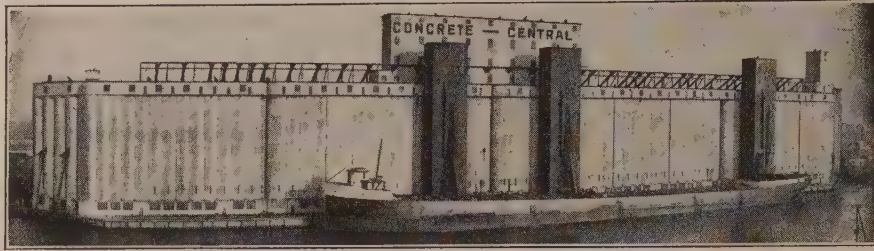
HORNER and WYATT

Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

It Pays to Plan Before You Build

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

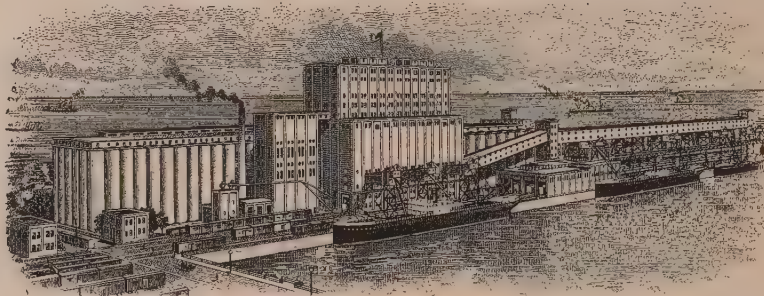
Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

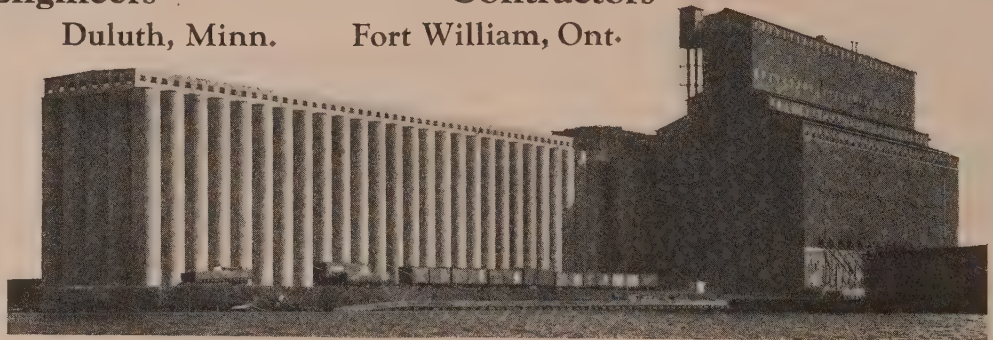
Contractors

Minneapolis, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.

Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we propose
to maintain.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 460 St. Helen Street, Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.
33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, England

Folwell-Sinks Form Lifting

Jacks and Steel Yokes

**for Grain Elevator, Silo
and Coal Pit Construction**

Manufactured and Sold by

NELSON MACHINE CO.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.



Patented



Elevator "L"
Minneapolis

Designed and Built by

McKENZIE-HAGUE CO.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Enid Terminal Elevator Co.

Enid, Oklahoma

Capacity, 1,100,000 bushels

*An exact duplicate of this elevator was
also designed and built by us for*

Southwest Elevator Co., Enid, Okla.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

708-9 Mutual Building

Kansas City, Mo.



The Boss Air Blast Car Loaders Elevator Type

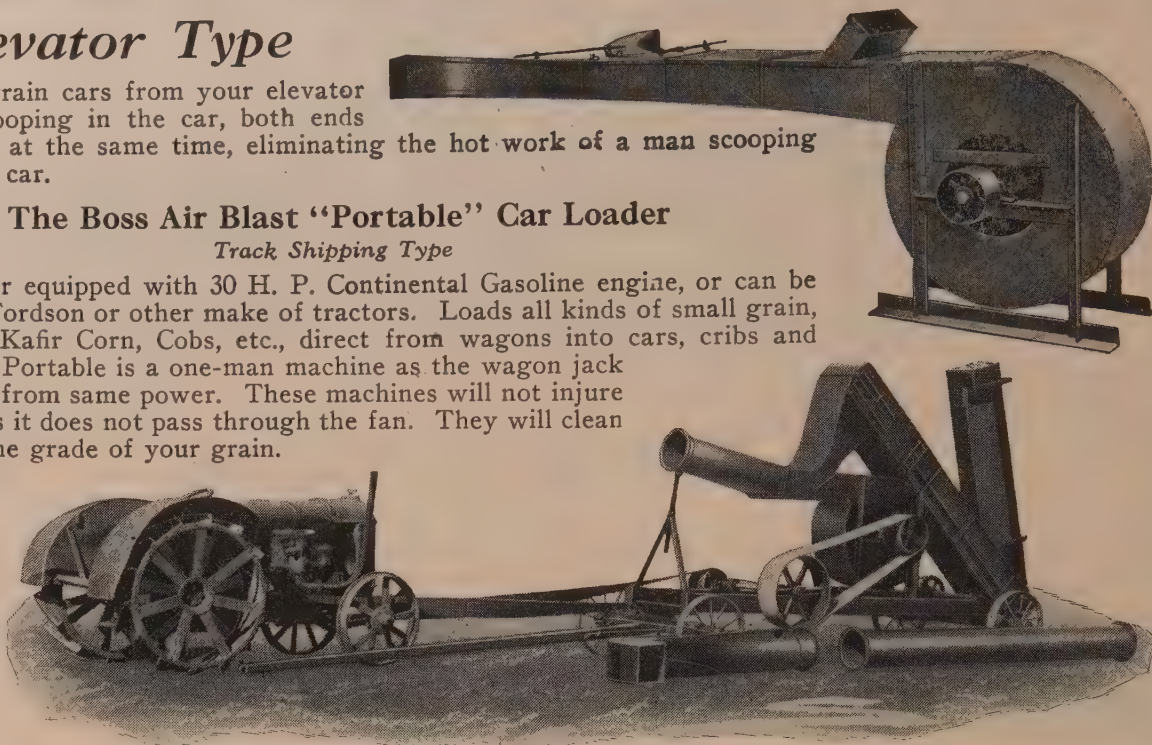
Will load grain cars from your elevator without scooping in the car, both ends being filled at the same time, eliminating the hot work of a man scooping back in the car.

The Boss Air Blast "Portable" Car Loader

Track Shipping Type

This Loader equipped with 30 H. P. Continental Gasoline engine, or can be driven by Fordson or other make of tractors. Loads all kinds of small grain, Ear Corn, Kafir Corn, Cobs, etc., direct from wagons into cars, cribs and bins. This Portable is a one-man machine as the wagon jack is operated from same power. These machines will not injure the grain as it does not pass through the fan. They will clean and raise the grade of your grain.

Write for
Catalog F
and prices
and let us
show you
how these
machines will
make you
money.



Maroa Manufacturing Co.

Maroa, Ill.

Selection of Risks

is essential to the security of
an insurance company.

Selection of an Insurance Company

is just as essential to the
security of an assured.

*The "MILL MUTUALS" fulfill
the most rigid requirements.*

Write your insurance company
or this office for details.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS RETURNED TO OUR POLICYHOLDERS IN 26 YEARS
ASK ABOUT OUR SAVING PLAN

E. A. Brown, Pres.

W. J. Shanard, Vice-Pres.

W. Z. Sharp, Treasurer

E. H. Moreland, Secretary



LUCK

partly accounts for the remarkable decrease in lightning losses on elevators and mills during the past four years. The main reason, however, is that the majority of owners have protected their property against such damage. The man whose property is still unprotected should stop trusting to luck—lightning is no respecter of persons.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

J. J. Fitzgerald

Secretary & Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

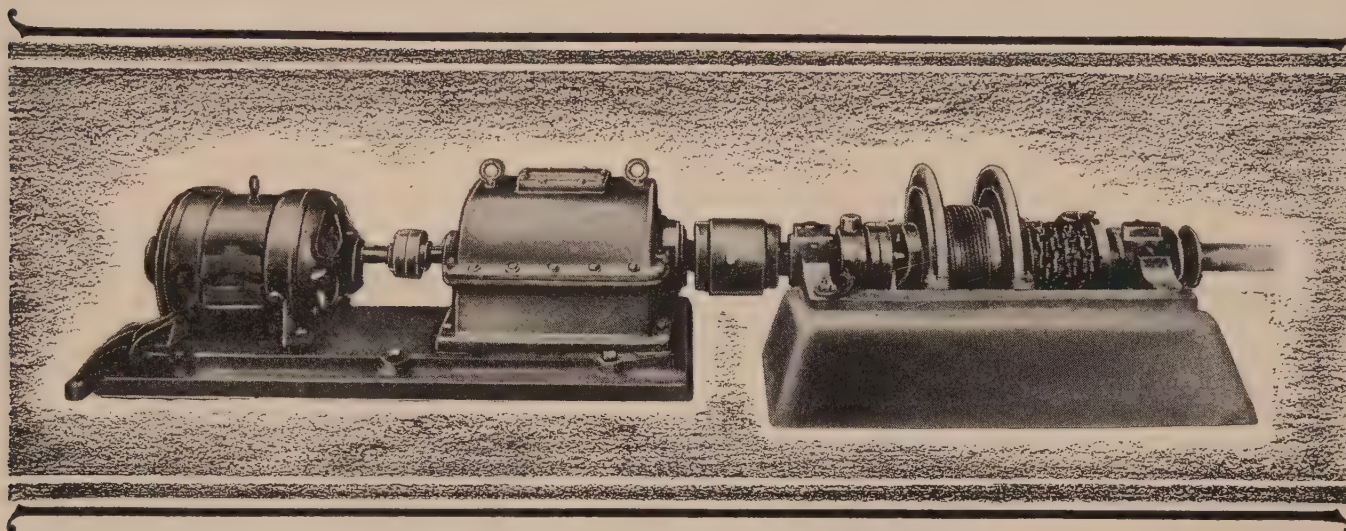
C. R. McCotter

Asst. Secy and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

D. O. JAMES Speed Reducers are Hyatt Protected

Leaders in industry, in many applications, have increasingly called on Hyatt Roller Bearings to assure frictionless, attentionless, bearing performance.

D. O. James Manufacturing Company, Chicago, is numbered among the line of speed reducer builders who thus employ Hyatts.



A 10-h. p. Double Type D. O. James Generated Continuous-Tooth Herringbone Speed Reducer. Built, with Hyatts on all but low speed shaft, by D. O. James Mfg. Co., Chicago . . . and installed on hoist drive by the International Milling Co., Minneapolis.

The principal manufacturers of speed reducers throughout this country and Canada are in a position to furnish their equipment with Hyatt Roller Bearings as either standard or optional, and complete or in part. Specify Hyatts on your next order. We will gladly send the names of Hyatt users to any who are interested.

Sturdy Hyatts absorb sudden shock loads . . . and keep the gears in true alignment. Their smooth turning motion and freedom from wear assures long life to the equipment.

Ease of installation and their positive lubricating qualities have also helped Hyatt to a foremost position in speed reducer application.

Small wonder, then, that Hyatt bearings continue to serve all industrial equipment builders. Small wonder, too, that D. O. James, like many others, depends on Hyatt for lasting bearing satisfaction.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

When You Ship Grain, Do YOU Bear the Losses for Leakage, Theft or Errors at Destination?

Many, many times a shipment is reported short for one of the above reasons, and the shipper must stand the loss.

But, with a Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale you are protected against such losses, *because you then know YOUR weights are accurate and right!*

Install a Richardson now and enjoy the protection against shortages.

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

CLIFTON, NEW JERSEY

Wichita

Boston

Minneapolis

Pittsburgh

New York

Los Angeles

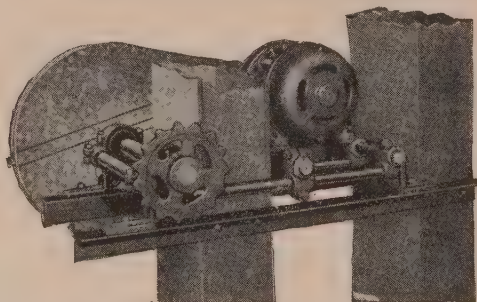
Omaha

Gulfport

Chicago

HINCKLEY DRIVES

Have Elevated More Grain Than All Other Types Combined



This Tremendous Popularity Is Due to Four Reasons

Practical Design — Highest Efficiency
Unexcelled Quality — Lowest Market Price

Exclusive Use of
Link-Belt Silent Chain
and
Hyatt Roller Bearings
Add Years of Service to the
Hinckley

Manufactured by

Link Belt Supply Co., Minneapolis
Minnesota

Too Many Buyers

Read this letter received from
Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

Grain Dealers Journal, Woodward, Iowa.
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—You may take out our two ads as we have received two checks for the mill and closed a deal for a motor, both results from the first issue of your Journal containing our ad.

Yours very truly,
COOK BROTHERS.

Here are the ads referred to

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Three Roll Willford Mill in good condition; \$50.00 buys it. Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS

We want a 7 to 10 Horse Direct Current 600 Volt, about 1000 Revolutions per minute, Electric Motor. Write Cook Bros., Woodward, Iowa.

This is only one of many instances where the "WANTED—FOR SALE" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, have proven to grain elevator owners the logical market place for Second-Hand Machinery.

These ads cost but 25c per type line each insertion.

This motor cleans its air before ventilating!

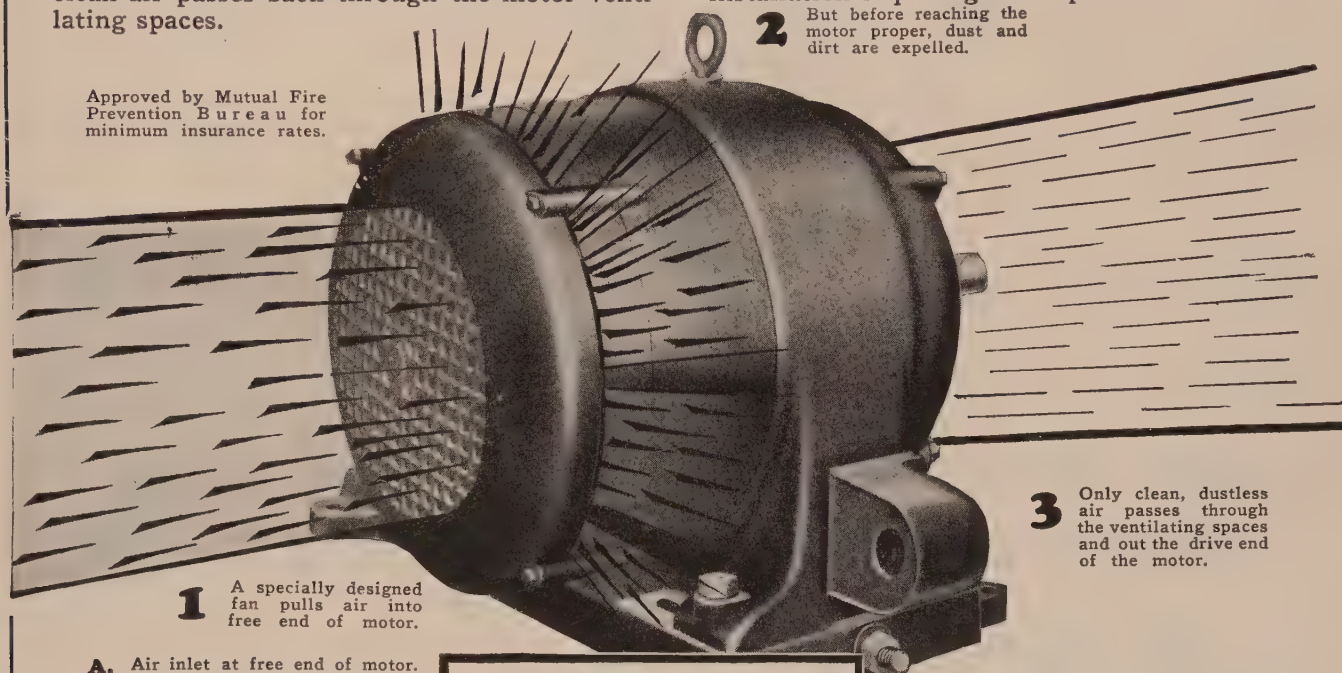
An exclusive, patented feature of the Fairbanks-Morse Type HAC All-enclosed Motor! No breather and vent piping required—yet this motor supplies itself with pre-cleaned air.

A specially designed fan draws air into the free end of the motor—the fan is of such design that dust and dirt are immediately expelled and only clean air passes back through the motor ventilating spaces.

Approved by Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for minimum insurance rates.

On the dustiest, dirtiest drive in your plant you can now have a fire safe, all-enclosed motor with no more installation cost than that of a standard, open type motor.

Be sure to write for full data on the Fairbanks-Morse Type HAC. Be prepared for your next installation requiring a dustproof motor.



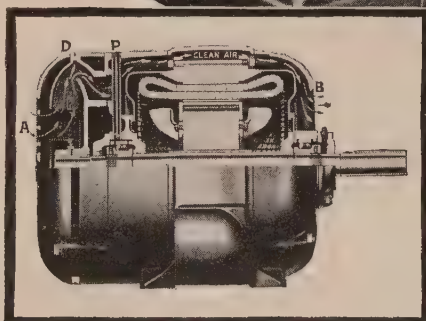
1 A specially designed fan pulls air into free end of motor.

A. Air inlet at free end of motor.

F. Specially designed fan which functions as an air cleaner.

2 But before reaching the motor proper, dust and dirt are expelled.

3 Only clean, dustless air passes through the ventilating spaces and out the drive end of the motor.



D. Vent for foreign particles thrown out centrifugally by fan.

B. Clean air flows around winding shield and exhausts at opposite end of motor.

P. Plunger device for greasing ball bearing without removing fan guard or bearing arms.



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

28 branches at your service throughout the United States

FAIRBANKS-MORSE MOTORS

Pioneer manufacturers of ball bearing motors.



New Badger No. 5

SLIP-PROOF

P
O
W
E
R

Certified Malleable castings, Straight-grained rock maple handle, special hardened slip-proof steel spurs—plus—skilled workmanship and guaranteed performance—

That's the NEW BADGER No. 5 CAR MOVER—for sale at your jobber.

ADVANCE CAR MOVER CO. APPLETON
WISCONSIN

If
You
Handle
Coal

It will pay you to become a regular reader of

THE RETAIL COALMAN

and learn what successful retailers are doing to make their business more profitable. A newsy, snappy magazine full of practical ideas and suggestions that will make you money.

Send \$1.50 for a year's trial subscription. Your money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfied.

THE RETAIL COALMAN

1223 Monadnock Block

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size 8½ x 13½ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size 9¼ x 12 inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size 9½ x 12 inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is 8½ x 13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is 10½ x 15½ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½ x 12 inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size 10¼ x 16 inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size, 10½ x 15½ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼ x 12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCING

IMPORTANT

HYATT ROLLER BEARING

WESTERN
SHELLERS AND CLEANERS
AND
LINE SHAFT EQUIPMENT



HYATT ROLLER BEARING
—PILLOW BLOCK—

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR GIVING COMPLETE DATA

UNION IRON WORKS, DECATUR, ILL.

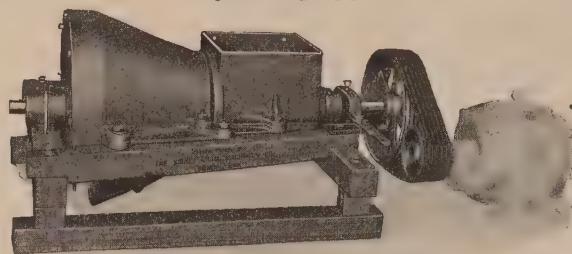
**Have You
Seed For Sale?**

**Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?**

**See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.**

Sidney Corn Shellers

Hyatt Equipped



Can Now Be Furnished with Tex-Rope Drive.

All shellers are adjustable for different kinds and sizes of corn.

Made in five sizes 80 to 1,500 bushels per hour. Available in several styles.

Be prepared to do a bigger and better shelling business. These shellers cost so little and do so much you can't afford to be without one.

Send for descriptive literature

The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

*Complete Equipment for Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills*

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FRANKLIN GROVE, ILL.—One of the best equipped elevators in Northern Ill., on C. & N. W. R. R. For information write or call G. W. Burch, Dixon, Ill., Ford Agency.

EASTERN KANSAS—Elevator and feed mill doing a nice business in good territory; a heavy wheat crop in sight to handle. Write 62D6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

FOR SALE—CHEAP

CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATORS. CAPACITY, 125,000 BUS. WRITE 62C7, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO.

NORTHWESTERN WYOMING—25,000 bu. capacity elevator in one of the best towns in this section; in center of a prosperous irrigation project, Ill health cause of selling. Write Powell Elevator, Inc., Powell, Wyo.

WISCONSIN—Grain Elevator, Potato House, Hay House, Coal Bldgs. for sale; commanding a fine location on the C. & N. W. Ry. on direct route to Chicago. Surrounded by excellent farming community. Address 61S3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. capacity elevator and 25,000 bu. capacity crib and small grain combined. Also tenant house, office, scales, etc. On leased ground. Priced to sell. Possession at once. Write 59Z6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—Modern 40,000 bu. elevator, 8,000 bu. crib; new 8-room house, furnace, gas lights, office scale, etc.; barn, hen house, coal shed; only elevator in town. On leased ground and priced to sell. Write 62E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Stiefel, we are liquidating our business and are offering our New Haven, Dawkins, Maples, Ossian and Eaton elevators for sale. For full information write Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, Ind.

TWO GOOD ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

BERN, KANSAS—25,000 bu. elevator equipped with two legs, hopper scales, two dumps, 15-h.p. motor, cleaner, dust collector, etc.; coal house, warehouse and corn crib; new truck scales just installed; all in good condition.

DUBOIS, NEBRASKA—8,000 bu. elevator equipped with one leg, one dump, 10-h.p. motor, corn sheller, cleaner, hopper scales, etc.; coal house, warehouse, corn crib and truck scale; all in good condition.

Have been operated by same family for 30 years and both have excellent business. Other interests necessitates their sale. Write W. H. HILT, OWNER, BERN, KANSAS.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SOUTHEASTERN NEBRASKA—Elevator for sale in good corn territory. Write John Pearson, Preston, Nebr., for further details.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ULLIN, ILL.—Small country elevator, warehouse, wagon scale and corn crib or coal bin; on hard road No. 2. Price reasonable. Sutherland Flour Mills Co., Cairo, Ill.

SOUTHEASTERN IOWA—10,000-bu. elevator and two-story warehouse, 40x100 ft.; well equipped with machinery; good paying grain, feed, flour and field seed business. Write 62C11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTHERN COLORADO—Elevator, feed mill and feed business for sale to settle an estate; doing good business; in fine farming community. For further information write 62F11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—Elevator, flour, feed, seeds and coal business in city of 3,000; one competitor; fine farming community; shipped 20 cars in 1928; clear about \$1,000 per mo.; selling account of death of owner; value \$40,000, will sacrifice at \$25,000 and stock invoice. Mielke Bros., Danville, Ill.

NEBRASKA—15,000 bu. elevator at Foley, David City p. o.; equipped with hopper scales, new truck scales, 10 hp. gas engine; also coal sheds 20x80; good 5-room house, garage, large hen house and barn; located in good grain center and handled \$150,000 worth of grain last year. Address 62D9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA—12,000 bu. elevator with two dumps and two legs, electric power, sheller, corn cleaner and clover seed cleaner, one grinder and elevator leg; coal bins of 300 tons cap.; warehouse 40x60; 10 ton Fairbanks auto scales, one ton truck, tile yard. In town with good school, four churches and water system. Write Albert C. Lockridge, Roachdale, Ind.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED AND COAL BUSINESS, fine location and doing exceptionally good business; handle all coal by electricity; also two resident homes; thirty miles west of Chicago. Write 62E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN IOWA—Feed mill, residence, barn, poultry house, 3 acres land, for sale for cash; electric power; doing fine business, no competition; dairy and feeding community. Write P. O. Box 198, Quasqueton, Iowa.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill. 6,300 grain men look to these columns twice a month for real opportunities.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Two good Iowa elevators shipping 300 cars annually; exceptional opportunity. Address 62E11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO EXCHANGE improved 320 acres 4 miles from Alton, Kansas, for grain elevator in North Central Kans. Box 13, Mahaska, Kans.

WANT ELEVATORS tributary to Wichita; give complete description. Address P. O. Box 1090, Wichita, Kansas.

LEASE WANTED

WANTED—Lease on medium sized elevator in good condition and territory in Central Illinois. Write 62F17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, describing plant and condition fully and giving terms and reason for leasing.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

MILLS AND ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN

Concrete and steel elevator, 75,000 bushels; meal, corn chop, poultry feed and dairy feed mill in connection; on deeded land; oil engine in mill, electric power in elevator. Well located in Eastern Kansas, doing fine business and for sale on account of age and health of owner. Terms if desired. Address 62F23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE, BY OWNERS—Forty thousand bushel capacity elevator and one hundred barrel flour mill on deeded ground with railway trackage at Miles City, Mont. On main line of Milwaukee and No. Pac. Railways.

Ample room in mill to increase capacity and an abundance of high protein wheat available at this point every year.

Buildings are exceptionally well constructed and located on the main street, mill is equipped with Wolf machinery and in excellent condition.

Property was acquired by present owners through foreclosure and as they have live stock interests which occupy their time, wish to dispose of this property at once.

W. H. Reilly Miles City, Montana

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

WANT PARTNER with capital or wish to borrow \$10,000 for good elevator and feed and corn meal mill, also retail coal, feed and hay; finest location in the country; property for loan value is \$35,000.00 and well established business; also handle trucks, tractors and complete line of farm machinery. Write M. W. Kilmer, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five bushel, 1,250 bushels per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale; f. o. b. South Dakota point. Write Richardson Scale Co., 312 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Four bushel Richardson Automatic Scale. Write 62F15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED—Diesel Oil Engine from 60 to 80 hp. Must be in good condition. Write Chetek Grain Elevator, Chetek, Wis.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

150-h.p. type "Y" Fairbanks-Morse oil engine. Write N. R. Dockstader, Glen Elder, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Three OLDS gasoline engines, two 18 hp., one 35 hp.; one HERCULES gasoline engine, 5 hp.; all in good condition. Write Smith Bros., Velte & Co., Lake Odessa, Mich.

OIL ENGINES

4-page Bulletin of Bargains just issued. ZELNICKER in ST. LOUIS.
Rails, Equipment, Heavy Machinery.

ENGINE AND MOTOR FOR SALE.

One 25 hp., type Y, Fairbanks-Morse oil engine; in good condition; will sell cheap. Also one 30 hp. electric motor, good as ever. Write Noble & Reid, Hamburg, Iowa.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

220/440 V. 3 PHASE MOTORS

1—75 hp, 750 rpm, 25 cy. Lincoln (new).
1—60 hp, 600 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—50 hp, 1200 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—40 hp, 1800 rpm, 60 cy. Wagner (slip ring).
1—40 hp, 1160 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
1—35 hp, 1130 rpm, 60 cy. Westinghouse.
5—30 hp, 1200 rpm, 60 cy. General Electric.
All sizes, A. C. & D. C. Write for List. Overhauled and Guaranteed. Low prices.
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SEEDS WANTED

WANT TO BUY lot of about 1,000 bus. of either Kabanka or Mindum Durum, fit for seed. Must be good quality. Send sample and price. Selfridge Equity Exchange, Selfridge, No. Dak.

SEEDS FOR SALE

SURE STAND SEED CORN, germination 95 to 100%; satisfaction guaranteed; 7 varieties; all from disease-free parent stock; all grown at Geneseo, Ill. Write Dept. C for agents' prices and catalog. THE H. H. WITHROW CO., Geneseo, Ill.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country elevator; experienced; best of recommendations. 62E19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN BUYER wants position; good bookkeeper; references furnished. Write G. Raker, Mitchell, S. D., Box 288.

BE GLAD TO HEAR from some elevator and grain concern desiring a manager or assistant; experienced and capable, age 32. Write F. A. Whitlow, Lander, Wyo.

ELEVATOR FOREMAN with over ten years' experience in milling and terminal houses, desires location in South or West. References. 62E13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN with 13 years' elevator management desires position with good grain concern; can handle side lines. Write 62F13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

MARRIED MAN, 34 years old, wants position in grain business; 11 years' experience as elevator manager; have good record and best of references; prefer within 250 miles of Chicago. 62F22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL GRAIN MAN located in Central Illinois, with 25 years' experience, desires position; employed at present, good reasons for change; best of references from reliable houses; age 42. Address 62C9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

TOO MUCH HELP WOULD BE WORSE THAN NONE AT ALL



—From Chicago Tribune



MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One large Williams Patent Crusher, hammer type; cheap if taken at once. Blodgett Elevator & Grain Co., Blodgett, Mo.

FOR SALE—Car loader, air blaster, new, very best on the market, reasonable. Write or wire 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—10,000 bu. corn sheller and cleaner; 60 ft. elevator leg, belt and buckets; 60 ft. drag trough and chain. Write C. H. Wade, Paris, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse gas engine, good condition; 300 ft. 1" rope, good as new; 40 ft. stitched canvas belt, 8" 4 ply. Luton Elevator Co., Luton, Ia.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Boss air blast car loader, one suction fan, one 44"x12" iron pulley on 2 3/16" shaft 48" long, one 40"x7" split iron pulley, assorted shafting and pulleys. Write Kerrick Grain Co., Normal, Ill.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. DIAMOND HULLER CO., Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. Standard Mill Supply Company, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One Murry-Cross compound steam engine, 18x36x36, A No. 1, with jet condenser; also shafting from 4 15/16" to 1 15/16"; pulleys, bearings, Geo. Smith purifiers, plan-sifters, scourers at bargain prices. Write M. W. Kilmer, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One 22-in. double head Bauer ball bearing motor driven, Attrition Mills; 1 three pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill, in excellent condition; 1 Hess corn and grain drier, new, never has been set up, capacity 1,200 bu. per 24 hrs. For reasonable quotations on all kinds of mill and elevator equipment write or wire STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY, 501 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. **Quick Shipments.** When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.
SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
9 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS

One No. 2 direct connected Gruendler Hammer Mill; one Hughes Direct Connected Hammer Mill; one cob blower; one Boss Car Loader; one Sidney Corn Sheller; one Vita Cereal Mill; one bag piler with motor; one Humphrey Manlift; one-ton Vertical Batch Mixer; 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer; one bag piler with motor; one ballbearing combined corn cracker and grader; one-ton horizontal mixer; 20, 22 and 24" Direct Connected Monarch Attrition Mills; No. 5 Monitor Wheat Cleaner; one Clipper Cleaner; one combined wheat and corn cleaner; one Carter Disc Separator; four water wheels. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MACHINES WANTED

WANT TO BUY a used Buckley cracker, small Dreadnaught, or a used corn cracker and grader. Menno Mfg. & Grain Co., Menno, S. D.

WANTED—Clipper Cleaner, No. 29-D, in good condition. Address P. O. Box 2215, San Francisco, Calif.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Weighing grain in car lots without hopper or platform scales by Fred P. Miller. One slightly damaged copy at half price, 75c. Order "Miller Special."

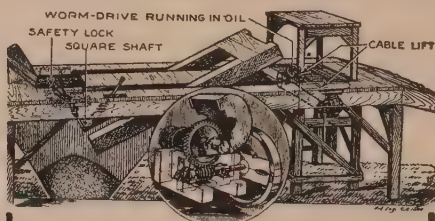
Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL.

309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.



NEWELL CONSTR. & MACHINERY CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

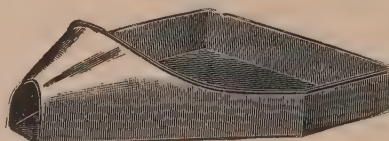
Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10 3/4 x 12 3/4 inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.50. Order 3275Ex.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU WANT to put your idle capital to work? That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities. Grain Size, 2 1/2 x 12 x 16 1/2", \$2.00. Seed Size, 1 1/2 x 9 x 11", \$1.65.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

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ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder,
Seeds Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

WE SPECIALIZE IN
ALFALFA BLUE GRASS

SUDAN MILLET and CANE

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

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Kansas City, Mo.

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

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Buyers and Sellers of All
Varieties of Field Seeds

Headquarters for Redtop Orchard
Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass

NORTH AMERICAN SEED COMPANY

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"QUALITY BRAND"

Hardy Wisconsin Grown Clovers

FIELD SEEDS -- SEED CORN

Write for Samples and Freight Paid Prices

FIELD SEEDS

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Glad to Quote

J. OLIVER JOHNSON, INC.

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John L. Kellogg Seed Co.



526 W.
18th St.

Chicago
Illinois

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper. 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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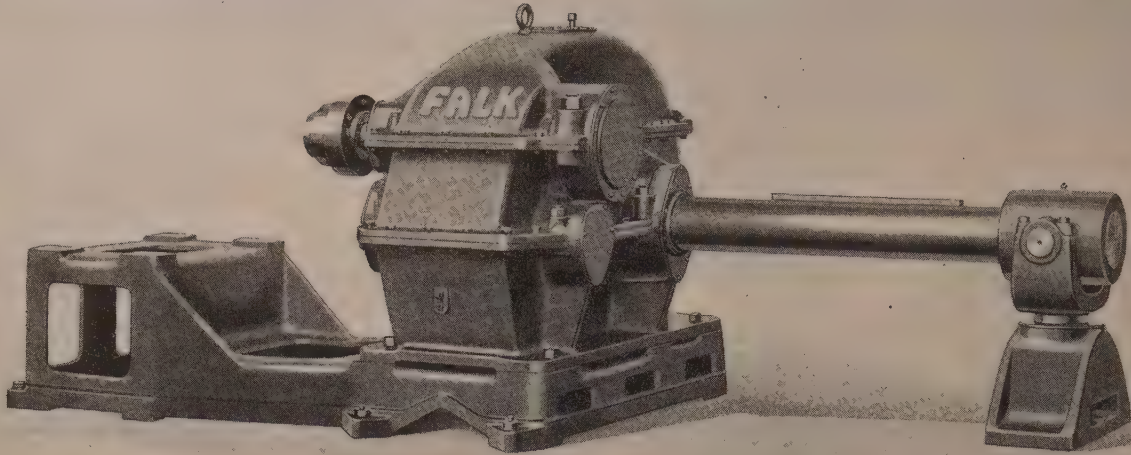
Universal Grain Code

and reduce your telegraph tolls.

Prepared especially for the grain, millfeed and field seed trades.

All code words are arranged alphabetically; no ambiguities.

150 pages, size 4½ x 7½ inches. Special bond paper bound in flexible leather, \$3.00; Book paper in board covers, \$1.50, or in dozen lots to one address, cash with order, \$12.00. Address Grain Dealers Journal, 309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



Falk DE type unit with motor-bed, Falk flexible coupling, Falk built-in roller backstop, extended low speed shaft and Falk adjustable outboard bearing.

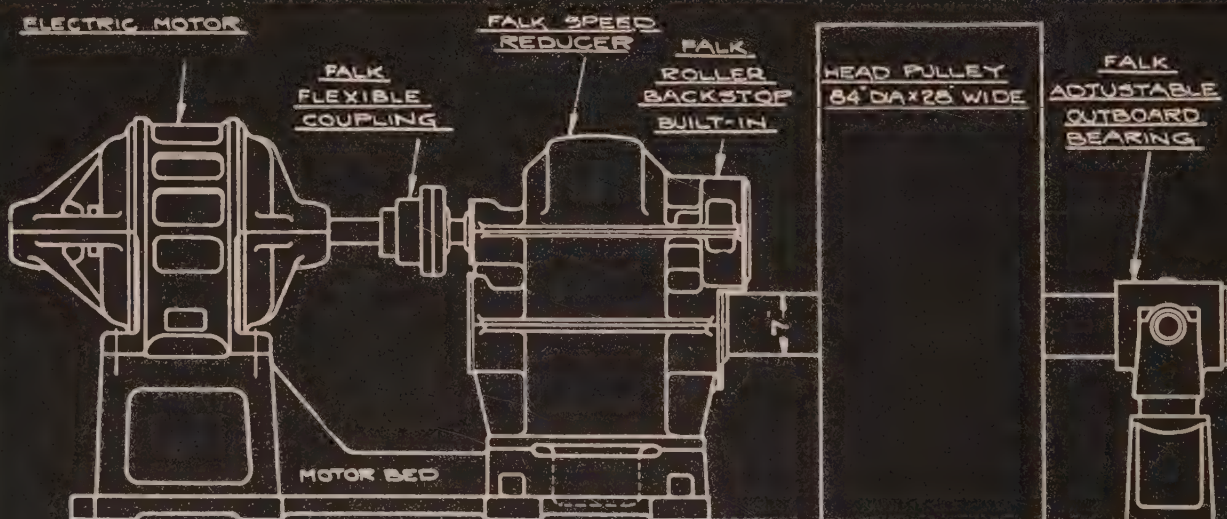
Another **FALK** Installation The New Hecker - Jones - Jewell - Elevator

In this modern elevator, located in Buffalo, Falk speed reducers and flexible couplings were chosen for the smooth, dependable transmission of power from motors to elevator heads and belt conveyors.

Accurately cut herringbone gears, transmit load and transform speed with less friction loss than any other known type of mechanical device. Falk Drives—employing Falk Herringbone Gears—are precision made and are ruggedly constructed—resulting in saving of power and insurance against breakdown, losses in production and excessive maintenance charges.

If you are interested in permanent installations you will want to know more about Falk equipment.

The Falk Corporation — Milwaukee, Wis.



Schematic drawing of FALK DE type elevator head drive—as illustrated on opposite page—with the addition of motor and head pulley in position.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, MARCH 25, 1929

IT IS FAR better to correct the known fire hazards of your plant than to worry over the disaster they invite.

IF THE DUTY on blackstrap is increased as demanded by the farm agitators, all feeders will pay more for the most desirable feeds.

THE LARGE number of improvement news items reaching us indicates the elevator builders will be busier this season than for several years.

CARS seen leaking grain in transit should be reported promptly for our "Leaking in Transit" column, so as to assist the shipper in collecting for his loss.

IF YOU do not find grain trade information wanted in the Journal, write to our Information Bureau and an effort will be made to get the information for you.

THE FEED mill has increased the business and profits of so many grain dealers, the wonder is that every station is not fully equipped to grind feed for the farmer as he wants it.

A NUMBER of country elevators have suffered from high winds recently, mostly by the removal of loose shingles and iron cladding. Keeping your covers well nailed will minimize such losses.

THE ELEVATOR without a truck dump will have a hard struggle to get business this season unless the roads leading to it will not sustain a truck or all its competitors are without truck dumps.

CRITICS of the Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada are blowing off considerable steam, in unjust fault-finding with a board that is discharging its duties fairly.

WATER in boot and wagon pits is filling many grain elevator operators with a longing for waterproof basements, and many will not be without this protection another year.

FREIGHT rate increases made necessary by repeated advances in wages increase the difficulties of the feed manufacturer, who seeks to extend his trade beyond trucking distances.

GRAIN BUYERS who permit patrons to cajole them into raising their posted price thereby destroy any confidence the patrons may have had in their willingness to pay all that is justified by central markets.

THE MANY changes in elevator ownership reported in recent numbers of the Journal proves conclusively that hundreds of experienced dealers have not lost confidence in the future of the grain business.

THE REFUSAL of the leaders of the new administration to propose farm relief legislation is decidedly encouraging to every champion of good government, who longs for the day when there will be less Government in all lines of business.

THE ECONOMIES effected thru the installation of anti-friction bearings are so pronounced no grain elevator owner now considers the building of a new elevator or the improvement of an old one without equipping it with ball or roller bearings.

THE ELEVATOR operator who is financed by a commission merchant lacks the stimulation of self-interest to watch vigilantly all the leaks from which every business suffers. His success would be much more certain if he carried its full responsibility.

AN OHIO correspondent in this number reports that his firm is trucking all wheat bought to mills in its immediate vicinity. The crop of soft winter wheat being short, mills are glad to pay a premium for the grain as well as pay for the trucking.

SOYBEANS are of growing importance in the country elevator field. Grain dealers will find it profitable to study the soybean grades and acquaint themselves with the various varieties and qualities. A comprehensive discussion of soybean grades is given in this number.

LOANS of only \$2,553,467 were made on wheat to farmers and co-operatives in 1928 by the federal farm loan system, which should be a caution to Congress that contemplated farm relief based on loans is not desired by the farmers, since they are not making use of the generous financial arrangements already provided.

SWITCHING charges paid on grain entering or leaving a terminal market are as much a burden on the grain grower as the freight rate to the market, and the Commissions that are so eager to cut rates to the markets to help the farmers could improve the competition for the farmers' grain by making the terminal charges more reasonable and more equitable as between markets.

LATE ADVICES from Fenn, Ida., show that dealers of that section are disposed to abandon bags and handle grain in bulk. With the adoption of modern mechanical facilities this should greatly reduce the expense of getting grain from the farm to the terminal market as well as expedite its movement.

TRAFFIC in both directions, merchandise imported and grain exported, is making Vancouver great, while the fine new elevator at Prince Rupert stands almost idle, to the disgust of the Prince Rupert Board of Trade, which is sending a delegation to protest against the pool's non-user of its splendid leased facility.

NOXIOUS WEEDS will have a real struggle for existence if the campaign now being launched by the various organizations interested in the planting of pure seed persist in their fight for a few years. If the energy of the blatant demagogues shouting for farm relief and the political potboilers looking for votes could be turned to the improvement of farm seeds, then every one concerned would be greatly helped.

GOVERNMENT interference with commerce sometimes defeats itself, as is the case with supplies of money at Chicago. When the Illinois law prohibits loan rates in excess of 7 per cent and 14 per cent is being paid in New York, as on Mar. 25, is it surprising that Chicago brokers should complain that prosperous Illinois corporations are loaning their surplus in the New York call money market. Capital is so liquid it moves easily to points where it is most welcome.

WEEVIL ARE earning discounts on many shipments of wheat from the Southwest. In fact many country elevators of that section seem to be infested this year more than for many seasons. The excessive moisture and scattered deliveries have caused delay in the movement of the crop. Where elevators become infested with the pest, it will behoove operators to give them a thorough cleaning and fumigation else the bugs will bring them more and heavier discounts for infestation of the 1929 crop.

STEALING BEANS from Michigan elevators seems to be easily detected and promptly punished. During recent months we have published notices of a number of thefts from Michigan elevators that have won long terms of imprisonment, yet thieves have stolen seed from Indiana and Ohio elevators without even being suspected. In Michigan someone is conducting a vigilant campaign against stealing from elevators with the natural result that the thieves are transferring their operations to the neighboring states with safety.

A PIONEER on the Mexican border when the country was thinly populated and men would risk all they had on a poker hand, remarked that he never offered bets, but he was always ready to take them. The average man, he said, is prone to bet against himself. If it looks like rain he wants to bet it will not rain; if the sun is shining he wants to bet there will soon be a flood. Thus the man who takes the bets has the odds in his favor. Don't bet against yourself by using obsolete business practices which experience has proven unsound.

THE INSTALLATION of cleaners in country elevators proves conclusively that the elevator operators are finally learning how to operate a cleaner profitably. The saving in freight alone more than justifies the use of the cleaner, but it should also enable the elevator man to get a higher price for his clean grain.

MANY FORWARD looking grain dealers take advantage of their positions as leaders in the communities where they do business to speak before gatherings of farmers and other groups that hold prospective patrons, on the subjects with which they are familiar. Such speaking is good advertising and indirectly results in increased business.

FURTHER EVIDENCE of the uniting for educational purposes on the part of industry and sales organizations is given in the example of Portland (Ore.) seed dealers. These dealers have united in an advertising campaign to promote gardening among the city's residents and have taken collective space in the local newspapers in which educational copy is being run including the names of the dealers running it. There is no reason why a similar plan should not be effective among retailers of feeds and field seeds, i.e., the country elevator operators. If there is a county newspaper with wide distribution there is no reason why combination educational advertising, bearing the names of retailers of the commodities should not prove beneficial.

ELEVATOR MEN who have the misfortune to be visited by fire owe it to themselves and their insurance companies to protect the salvage, not only from the elements, but from thieves. Following a fire at Jackson, Nebr., recently, certain unscrupulous persons visited the ruins during the night and carried away more than thirty tons of coal as well as a large quantity of grain. An effort is now being made to apprehend the nocturnal raiders and the property owners have pressed them so hard that some have not only paid well for their share of the loot, but have promised to disclose the names of other raiders in exchange for relief from prosecution. Unfortunately indeed is the elevator man who happens to be located in such an immoral district, but when his elevator burns he must take steps to protect the salvage or lose it.

GRAIN handlers have not contributed to the increase in the commercial demand for loans from the banks that has been rising continuously since the end of January. The increase is due to extraordinary general business activity, stocks of grain for which money is needed diminishing during the spring, and hence grain dealers should not be penalized in the higher rates demanded on stock market collateral. In truth there are more funds available for bank loans now than ever, the capital, the surplus and undivided profits of all the member banks in the federal reserve system having grown from \$3,542,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1919, to \$5,899,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1928, an increase of 66.5 per cent. On the other hand less money is needed to carry the crops now than in December, 1919, when wheat was selling at \$3 and corn at \$1.50 per bushel.

KANSAS CITY'S Board of Trade, in hope of placing a permanent check on the dissemination of misinformation regarding grain crops, markets or conditions, has adopted a rule making it necessary that all such information be submitted to a committee of censors before it is sent out. It might also be well to require the distributor of such information to put it out over his own name then all would be disposed to exercise greater caution against giving out misinformation.

SEED DEALERS everywhere owe it to themselves and to their farmer patrons to exert themselves to secure better seed for the growers of their neighborhood to the end that they may be relieved from the necessity of handling scabby barley, ergot rye and smutty wheat and oats. So long as they do not make an earnest effort to induce their farmer patrons to plant seed free from these diseases they deserve to be loaded down with a lot of poor grain after harvest.

GRAIN DEALERS would have stronger and more efficient associations if they would give their organizations more earnest support and attend the sessions set aside for the discussion of business problems instead of wasting their time visiting in the hotel lobby. Entertaining should be postponed until the business sessions have adjourned. Only thru the earnest co-operation of the membership will the associations be able to carry on their work for the greatest good of the entire trade.

NORTH DAKOTA has enacted a law for farm storage of grain to provide for the issuance of negotiable receipts on which the farmer can borrow. While more elaborate than the similar laws enacted a few years ago in Iowa and copied in Illinois two years ago the same commercial reasons that made the law such a dismal failure in these two states will operate against it in North Dakota. Practically no use has been made of the law in Iowa and Illinois. It is too much bother to comply with all the regulations when the farmer needing cash can get it at the elevator, where his grain must go eventually.

SOME RAILROADS which have encouraged prosperous industries to locate along their lines and fostered them with reasonable transit rates and switching charges are now threatening ruthlessly to strangle them with unreasonable advances. The grain trade is in great need of a live traffic expert who can and will give its rail traffic problems his vigilant attention.

STATE LEGISLATURES are enacting laws designed to encourage the arbitration of business differences by merchants in different lines, just as the grain dealers have done for thirty years. This method of settling differences has always been considered legal and so treated by the courts, but now that the law-making bodies are enacting statutes specifically providing for such settlements, more disputants will be glad to settle their differences outside the courts.

SIDE LINES for the elevator are naturally limited to merchandise that the patrons purchase as a class. Boots and shoes, dry goods, and even groceries, the handling of which puts the elevator in the position of catering to the entire community, puts the elevator in competition with merchants who have just as strong a pull for business. The decision recently by one of the oldest and best known co-operatives in Iowa to dispose of its store and use the \$30,000 thus realized to specialize in the operation of the grain elevator, seems wise.

SHIPPERS WHO are anxious to use the proceeds of their drafts attached to S/O bills of lading should take the precaution to warn the bank at destination that funds collected must be forwarded promptly and not mixed with its funds or treated as a deposit. Many shippers who have not taken this precaution in recent years have lost the full amount of their draft because the bank failed before forwarding the shippers collection. The Strong Bill preventing receivers for National Banks from using funds collected as assets failed of passing Congress altho most of the members are said to have been in favor of it. Shippers should press more vigorously for legislation needed.

THE DAY'S WORK

USE well the moment; what the hour
Brings for thy use is in thy power;
And what thou best canst understand
Is just the thing lies nearest to thy hand.
Art thou little, do that little well, and for thy
comfort know
The biggest man can do his biggest work no
better than just so.
Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady sway
'Round the task that rules the day,
And do his best.—Goethe

Grain Grading Schools for Kansas.

The Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture has announced a series of grain grading schools to be conducted at different points in Kansas next month. The purpose of these schools is to instruct grain dealers and country elevator operators in the proper classification of grains in the hope that more shippers will exercise greater vigilance in keeping separate each variety and grade of grain and thereby obtain a higher average grade on their shipments.

Judging from the large number of appeals and changes in grading last year, many of the licensed inspectors need also to go to a grading school. It has not been proved that the dealers of Kansas are more in need of grading instruction than the shippers of any other state, but we presume the holding of these schools in Kansas is a suggestion that their protest against the grading of their wheat shipments were not fully justified. However, any effort made by country grain elevator operators to gain a more accurate knowledge of the grading rules and their interpretation will do them no harm.

When the country shippers come to a full realization of the many common factors contributing to the placing of their shipments in the lower grades, they will not only install the most efficient grain cleaning machinery obtainable, but will use it on all grain handled. The very fact that the terminal cleaning elevators reap a rich reward for cleaning, scouring and drying grain presents convincing evidence that the same work can be done profitably at country elevators where the grain handlers have a smaller investment and more time to do the work.

Look Out for Protein Regulations.

During the last year Congress and several state legislatures have given serious consideration to enacting laws designed to require a recognition of the protein content of every lot of wheat by the buyer. If the wisecracks who propose such impractical legislation could be forced to comply with their own laws for a reason they would quickly recognize how ridiculous are their proposals. Not only does the making of protein tests require an extensive and expensive laboratory, but it requires the diligent services of an experienced chemist and even under the most favorable conditions protein laboratories vary in their reported results of tests. It is not possible for the country wheat buyer to reflect the protein premium back to the grower when he has no definite idea of either the quality or the quantity of protein in the wheat market.

Every country elevator operator looks with suspicion upon the early receipts of each crop and grades it with much misgiving as to what the inspector at destination will say. He is seldom certain of what he can afford to pay for grain of the new crop until he has made half dozen shipments and has some idea of the quality of grain he may expect from the different sections of his territory. To add the requirement of protein premiums to his already perplexing predicament would result in all cautious elevator operators refusing to buy

any wheat until generous samples had been shipped to different laboratories in air-tight containers.

Fortunately for the grain dealer, all proposed bills providing for protein tests and protein premiums have been killed, but doubtless others will be presented so it behooves the elevator operators to keep on guard and stand ready to show up the impracticability of the proposed requirement.

Going Around the Shippers.

Thirty-one soft wheat millers who were said to buy their supply of wheat thru the Overland Grain Co., in the St. Louis market, had hoped to avoid overbidding one another for supplies by concentrating their buying power in the hands of one agent. Naturally the Business Conduct Committee of the Merchants Exchange opposed this consolidation of buying power because it would have a tendency to depress prices of all wheat in that market, so the representative of thirty-one buyers was denied the privilege of the trading floor.

The matter has now been taken into the courts and it remains to be seen whether the 31 millers can avoid competing with one another in the open market. If they succeed in maintaining a buying syndicate no doubt they will soon attempt to operate a selling syndicate and thus minimize the expense of marketing their product. If the rules of the Exchange are enforceable against others then the representative of the Overland Grain Co. must abide by the decision of the committee.

MIXING grain by middlemen was one of the alleged evils the pools claimed made organization of wheat growers necessary in order to correct. Now the manager of the pool tells the grain inquiry commission at Winnipeg that the reason the pool mixes grain is to put it into a salable condition, as otherwise they would lose money. This admission ought to dispose of objections to the practice of mixing houses mixing grain by them owned.

IF CONGRESS is determined to give the farmers of the United States permanent relief, they should first of all banish the wild-eyed agitators and political potboilers who daily present some impractical scheme for pretending to help the farmers. The hard working, successful farmers and the people at large are sick and tired of the ridiculous proposals, by the leaders who seem determined to keep in the limelight whether they help the farmer or not.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. C. & St. L. 14525, was leaking badly at broken door post while going south thru Minburn, Ia., Mar. 13.—Harry C. Smith, local manager Clark Brown Grain Co.

Injunction Against Cutthroat Competition.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Jan. 7, 1929, affirmed a decree in favor of the Porto Rican American Tobacco Co. and against the American Tobacco Co. enjoining the latter from continuing the sale of "Lucky Strike" cigarettes at reduced prices in Porto Rico.

The price to customers in the United States is \$5.64 per thousand. Beginning June 30, 1927, the defendant sold its cigarettes in Porto Rico at \$4.55, against \$5.95 prior to that date. Besides this the defendant American Tobacco Co. guaranteed its customer a yearly profit of \$20,000, and in addition at the cut price it lost \$10,147 per month. Plaintiff was forced to reduce its price to the jobber to factory cost, making a loss of \$150,000 to \$180,000 per year. Prior to this warfare it had been profiting \$200,000 to \$250,000 per year.

The Court said: The appellant could stand this competition in this price warfare. Its sole business in Porto Rico was the sale of "Lucky Strikes," and this was about one-half of 1 per cent of its entire "Lucky Strikes" business throughout the world. A loss there would not impair its financial ability, but the appellee could not so compete.

Such price-cutting to capture the market, by eliminating the appellee therefrom, is prohibited by the provisions of the Clayton Act. It was foreign to any legitimate commercial competition. The Gilles & Woodward books showed a monthly loss after June 27th on the sales volume of 3,000,000 per week, \$18,200 for August and September alone, and the loss continued. This, added to appellant's loss, shows the willingness to accept an annual loss of \$175,000. —30 Fed. Rep. (2d) 234.

State Can Not Attack Co-operative Ass'n for Fraud Against Stockholders.

Wm. A. Smith, Attorney-General of Kansas, brot suit against the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n, organized under the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Act, to forfeit its charter, alleging a series of frauds practiced against members in the matter of agreements. On Feb. 22, 1929, the Supreme Court of Kansas decided against the Attorney-General on the ground that the fraud was not against the state but against the stockholders. The court said:

They were to form a pool of 50,000,000 bus. of their wheat production, and to market it co-operatively, and they agreed to submit to a penalty of 25 cents per bushel for all the wheat they marketed otherwise. The proposed pool could not be formed, so it was cut down to 5,000,000 bus., but the general plan was preserved and supposedly achieved in good faith by some of the members, but never actually accomplished. There was a preorganization com'te to attend to the preliminaries and to secure a charter whenever enough wheat farmers, having a sufficient acreage of wheat, at an average yield of 13 bushels per acre, to make a pool of 5,000,000 bus. should sign the marketing agreement, otherwise the project should be abandoned, and the subscribers should not be bound.

Fraudulent Alteration of Acreages.—It is now alleged that not more than half enough growers were secured to make the 5,000,000-bu. pool, and that the preorganization com'te fraudulently altered and increased the acreages of many subscribers so as to bring the proposed pool up to the stipulated requirement.

Lawsuits Its Present Activity. — For some years the defendant functioned according to its charter, but since 1925 its principal corporate activity has been to enforce the marketing agreements made in its behalf prior to its incorporation with such of its members as have marketed their wheat thru other channels.

The outstanding question presented is whether the state's prerogative power to challenge a corporation's right to live should be invoked in an action of this sort. The real grievance alleged is not any delinquency of the corporation against the state of Kansas, but this series of grievances between it and its members because of the alleged series of frauds practiced upon them by the reorganization and those in collusion with them.

It would be a very disturbing situation, if every internal controversy between members of a corporation, based on alleged or fraudulent practices on the part of some towards others of their number, should be permitted to drag the state itself into litigation, and cast upon it the burden of maintaining or defending causes of that sort. In such cases the state does its whole duty when it furnishes courts where such private grievances can be aired and redressed at the instance of the individuals concerned. —274 Pac. Rep. 731.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Names and Addresses of Elevator Builders.

Grain Dealers Journal: Each year I receive inquiries for the names and addresses of firms specializing in the designing and construction of grain elevators. Can you tell me where I can obtain such a list?—J. F. Booth, Senior Agricultural Economist, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C.

Ans.: You will always find a large number of cards of experienced elevator engineers on our pages devoted to the announcements of "Grain Elevator Builders" published in each number.

Can Mix Sand in Waterproofing Coat.

Grain Dealers Journal: In regard to the request by John Pearson of Preston, Neb., for information on how to cement up an elevator pit and keep out the water, we would add to what is stated in last number that the regular mixture for a waterproofed portland cement plaster coat is 1 to 2½, with the surface treated as suggested in the Journal.

As the specifications for the cement coat were not given, Mr. Pearson might undertake to apply a plaster coat containing gravel to the walls, and fail to get good results, as the concrete would be too heavy to work with a trowel.—Sandusky Cement Co., Cleveland, O.

What Is Ergot?

Grain Dealers Journal: Out in this country we hear a lot about Ergot in rye, with which, I am sorry to admit, I am unfamiliar. Can you tell me what is Ergot, how badly it infests rye or other grains, why it makes these grains grade down and what percentage is allowed to pass inspection. Also whether it is harmful or poisonous and whether it can be separated from the grain.—Philip Eskildson.

Ans.: Among the definitions set forth by the Bureau of Economics, Department of Agriculture, is one which states:

"Ergot is a fungus which attacks the ovaries of grasses and cereals, more especially the kernels of rye. This fungus derives its growth and strength from the substance which should have gone to producing rye kernels. Ergot is solid and is often slightly curved with a furrowed surface. It is black and deep purple on the outside. Ergot is considered an undesirable substance. It is said to contain several poisonous compounds; and flour made from grain containing it is said to have produced illness in human beings.

"It is also said to have produced illness among domestic animals when fed in grain. The official grain standards of the United States provide that any sample of rye (after removal of dockage) that contains in excess of three-tenths of one per cent of ergot shall be classified as 'ergoty' rye."

The active principal in ergot is ergotin, which causes contraction of the arteries until they shut off circulation of the blood. Examples in feeding experience shows the extremities, where the blood flows slowest, are first affected. With the contraction of the arteries gangrene sets in and that part of the extremity farthest from the heart rots away.

Ergot affects durum wheat and mixed durum wheat, tho not so badly as it does rye. The department figures show that nearly 40% of the September rye receipts of the 1928 crop at Northwestern points graded ergoty. About 60% of the October receipts graded ergoty. The discounts for ergoty rye went as high as one cent per bu. for each .1% of ergot over the permitted .3%.

Mill oats often show large amounts of ergot when they are cleaned from rye, the small sizes of ergot readily falling thru the screen. But as most of the ergot is the same size and weight as the rye kernels, it is almost impossible to separate it from the rye.

When ergot appears in wheat the grain is automatically thrown into sample grade, no provision having been made for it in the official standards. The same is true of barley containing ergot.

Plans for Grain Elevator?

Grain Dealers Journal: We have an inquiry relative to plans for building a grain elevator to be located on a farm. We are wondering if you can direct us to somebody who can supply plans of this kind.—W. O. Whitcomb, Supt. Mont. Grain Insp. Lab., Bozeman, Mont.

Ans.: Plans for a grain elevator on a farm are much the same as for a railroad shipping elevator, and could be obtained from any experienced elevator builder, many of whom give their names and addresses in the advertising columns of the Journal.

What Is Farmers Union?

Grain Dealers Journal: What is this Farmers Union business all about? I hear it mentioned every once in a while and if all the things that are said about it are true it can't be such a very good thing for the farmer.

Am I right in thinking that the Farmers Union organization wants to tie a farmer hand and foot for 10 years by a contract whereby he would have to deliver to it all the grain, livestock, poultry and poultry products, dairy products and what-not that he may raise for sale and let them sell it wherever they pleased at whatever price they could get, deduct a certain amount to cover the costs run up by the ambitious promoters and the fat salaries they demand, also a certain amount for use in buying or building equipment designed primarily to run legitimate grain and produce dealers out of business?

Over at Manteno I hear they have taken over an elevator formerly owned by the farmers co-operative and that pretty nearly all the directors and stockholders in the one outfit are also directors and stockholders in the other. How do the farmers hope to have their grain handled more cheaply than by a private dealer if they are going to support two elevators and two managers where one of each would do?

I hear some talk about the Union establishing a scooping outfit over at Dwight to handle grain of reported Union members. Dwight has so many elevators now that it cannot support them and a couple of them are idle. Where there is a limited amount of grain to handle and present equipment is more than enough to handle it costs will not be reduced to the farmers by adding another scale, a scooping outfit and another manager.

I heard, too, that the state office of the organization over at Pontiac is out gunning for some of its members who have jumped their contracts and sold outside without authority. If the contract is all it is cracked up to be, it looks like the foolish farmer member who fell for the conversation handed him by the promoters is going to take a good drubbing. Maybe he deserves it if he unthinkingly follows the lure of golden air-castles built of spoken and not written words and fabricated in the mind of someone with an axe to grind. Somebody has to pay for the air-castles—and then the darn things tumble down.

What can you tell me about this Farmers Union?—Illinois Dealer.

Ans.: This organization is known as the Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union. It is not new, having been active in Illinois several years ago.

The basis of its operations is a 10-year contract that is so one-sided it binds the farmer in every way. It was published in full in the Journal Dec. 25, 1927, page 735.

The real meat in the cocoanut is that the solicitors get theirs' right away, while the farmer has to wait indefinitely to get his money back.

The farmer who signs the contract gives his note for \$10, agrees to pay \$6 a year and 2 per cent on everything he sells. With the \$6 cash

and \$10 note the solicitors have \$16. They know for what they are working.

The farmer gets \$16 worth of "Education" from the Educational Union. Those farmers who are most in need of the education get it.

Ear Corn to Bushel in Indiana?

Grain Dealers Journal: We would like to know what deduction to make in settling for ear corn.

A customer delivered 400 bus. in October 1,100 bus. in November, and 200 bus. in December, all at 70 lbs. per bushel. Up to Nov. 15 corn contained quite a lot of sap, being large ears grown on river bottom land. After the middle of the month it was getting in fair condition.

We also have stored in our elevator 49,000 bus. ear corn taken in from October to March. In giving this in for taxation what percentage should we deduct. This corn was stored with us to be sold at any time market suited the customer.—O. M. Albright, mgr., Graham Farms Elevator, Washington, Ind.

Ans.: Sec. 14607 of the Indiana Statutes provides that a bushel of corn in the ear shall be 70 lbs. until Dec. 1, after Dec. 1, 68 lbs. The weight of 70 lbs. taken at time of delivery in October and November is correct and stands, but for December the customer should be given credit for bushels at the rate of only 68 lbs. for ear corn taken in after Dec. 1. Thus the 14,000 lbs. delivered in December amounts to 205 bus. 60 lbs., instead of 200 bus.

It is the duty of the farmer having corn in the elevator not yet sold to make a report to the assessor. The grain buyer reports only on what corn he owns, and is not required by law to report on his patrons.

Sec. 14136 requiring statement to be made out by a public utility elevator company, i. e., one storing for hire, and sent to the state board of tax commissioners covers only property owned by the elevator company.

In *Powell v. Madison*, 21 Ind. 335, the court decided that "Where property is collected to wait indefinitely the owner's pleasure or the rise of markets it will be held to have acquired a situs, making it subject to taxation."

In *Board v. Standard Oil Co.*, 103 Ind. 302, the court held that "Where property is collected from one or more points, by any means of transportation, and is awaiting the necessary preparations and facilities for further transportation, it will be deemed to be in transit while so detained, and not liable for taxation."

Best Mill for Custom Grinding?

Grain Dealers Journal: Since a roller mill can be operated most economically and grinds faster it strikes us that it would be the best type for general custom grinding. What disadvantages has a roller type mill? Is it not possible to grind as finely with a roller mill? What are the particular advantages of the different feed grinders, attrition, roller and hammer types?—A. M. Markuson, W. P. Devereux Co., Edgar, Mont.

Ans.: Where an evenly granulated product is desired the roller mill is the best. Where very fine grinding is desired the hammer mill is the best. Where large capacity is desired on medium fine grinding the attrition mill is the best.

Other considerations also dictate the choice of a mill. A roller mill is good for making coarse cracked corn for scratch feed, and consumes less power for output, but for fine grinding the stock would have to be passed thru successive pairs of rolls. Another disadvantage is that the corrugations wear out.

When an attrition mill is set to grind fine on oats there will be some slivers of oat hulls in the product, which feeders object to. For a large output of feed meal the attrition mill is satisfactory, giving large capacity per horsepower. The fineness of the grinding is easily changed. A disadvantage is that the plates sometimes break and have to be replaced at some considerable expense.

The hammer mill has the advantage that it will handle anything that comes along, doing fine or coarse grinding, as desired, without the beaters suffering damage from the stock being ground, thus keeping down the cost of repairs, outside of the screens, that have to be removed. Slivers of oat hulls are harmful in pig feed, and the hammer mill will grind these so fine no hulls can be seen. Such fine grinding in one operation requires extra power and the fan used adds to the power consumed.

A roller mill is suggested where there is very much cracked corn to be ground for chickens.

An attrition mill is suggested for cattle and dairy feed.

A hammer mill is advised for hog feed.

As many custom millers cannot afford these mills, the choice of a grinder must be a compromise, the principal factor being the class of work the patrons will require.

Iowa Dealers Will Meet at Cedar Rapids.

The 29th annual convention of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n has been called for April 17 and 18, at Cedar Rapids, Ia., headquarters at Hotel Roosevelt. Registration will be conducted on the Mezzanine floor.

The first session Wednesday morning will be opened by an address of welcome by the mayor. After the president's address and the reports of the secretary and treasurer, and the appointment of committees, the delegates will adjourn for luncheon.

2:00 P. M.—Agricultural Day.

Community singing will be followed by an address by representative of the Department of Agriculture concerning the details of the new Farm Relief Bill before the short session, and how it may affect the country grain dealers in the conduct of their country elevators.

Governor Hammill and other state officials will undoubtedly be at this meeting, as they have a sincere interest in this farm relief matter.

7:00 P. M.—Banquet.

Banquet to be held in the Shrine Temple for grain dealers and ladies. Program to include dancing, stunts, music and skits of fun to interpose the main part of the program.

This banquet is to be a great deal like the entertainment that was furnished to the grain dealers a number of years ago when the convention was held at Cedar Rapids.

Thursday Morning Session.

9:30 A. M.—Current topics concerning the country grain dealers by Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Talk by Thomas D. Campbell of Hardin, Mont., regarding the general wheat situation, and especially as it concerns the Russian Soviet government.

"Transportation Problems of Grain Dealers"—George Golden, transportation manager of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Discussions of topics of current interest, topics to be submitted to the grain dealers before the convention. This will be one of the high lights of the convention.

Election of officers and reports of committees.

Thursday Afternoon.

Inspection of Cedar Rapids grain industries and terminals by grain dealers and guests to be taken in cars furnished by the Cedar Rapids dealers.

Tariff Proposals for Corn.

Several proposals for tariff protection have been made to the House Ways and Means Committee to help corn growers. These include:

1. Doubling the import duties on corn, corn grits, corn meal, and other corn products of this nature.
2. Placing import duties on other products of corn, such as cornstarch, corn syrup, corn sugar and corn oil.
3. Increasing the duty on blackstrap molasses to a degree where corn could be more profitably used by the distillers for the manufacture of alcohol.
4. Increasing the duty on competitive German products to protect the increasing market for corn in the manufacture of butyl alcohol, which is used in making lacquers and duco paint.

Pointing to an increase in imports of corn from 202,776 bus. in 1923 to 4,916,615 bus. in 1927, farm groups, chiefly represented by the American Farm Bureau Federation, are asking for an increase in the duty on corn and cracked corn from 15 to 30 or 35 cents a bu., and on corn grits, meal, flour and similar products, from 30 to 60 cents per 100 lbs.

Corn products manufacturers apparently voice no objections to increases in duties on corn, but seek to ride with the tide. Jay Chapin, representing the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers, which is composed of 11 companies producing starch, corn syrup, corn sugar, corn oil and like commodities, appearing before the House Ways and Means Committee, asked that tapioca and sago flour or starch, which now enters duty free, be put on the duty list, and that the rates on corn syrup and corn sugar be increased to correspond with

the increased duties on corn, also that a duty of 3 cents per lb. be assessed on corn oil.

The present duty on blackstrap molasses is less than a cent a gallon. Dr. L. J. Norton, University of Illinois, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee, representing the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n and the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. He proposed a duty of 10 cents a gallon on blackstrap, which would make corn competitive in the distilling industry and open a market for 400,000,000 bus. more each year. Latest figures show use of 270,000,000 gallons of molasses by licensed distilleries, compared with only 64,000,000 gallons in 1913.

Representatives Hull of Illinois and Johnson of Indiana, both officers of the Commercial Solvents Corp., ask a duty of 7 cents a lb. on butyl acetate from Germany, contending importations of the acetate are seriously affecting the business of the Corp. Butyl alcohol is one of its chief products and about 8,000,000 bus. of corn annually are used to manufacture it at the Corp.'s two plants.

With so many proposals before the Committee and the constant urging of the politicians something might logically be expected to happen to the corn tariff at the special session. The agitators must convince the farmers that they are doing something for the incapable farmers or they will cut off their support.

New Rules for Chicago Board of Trade.

The rules under which the Chicago Board of Trade will operate a securities market, awaited with keen interest by financial leaders throughout the nation, have been mailed to members of the exchange.

The rules were approved by the unanimous vote of the board of directors and they will be balloted upon by members April 1.

Strongest and most essential features both of the Board of Trade and the New York Stock Exchange, recognized as world leaders in their respective fields of commodities and finance, are combined in the rules submitted.

Important differences in rules of the two exchanges were cited as follows:

1. Hours of trading in securities at Chicago will be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m., Chicago time, one hour later than the New York close and of value in reaching the Pacific coast and central west markets at an advantageous trading time.

2. The Chicago Board of Trade, on which memberships already are held in Canada, England, France, Holland, Germany and Italy, will continue to admit non-residents of the United States as members.

3. In Chicago, two members of a partnership must be members of the Board of Trade for the partnership to join the clearing house. Individuals may be clearing house members for clearing their own transactions but not for clearing the trades of others.

"In memberships, the securities market begins with the same extensive foreign contacts enjoyed in other departments of the exchange. This should aid materially in making the board an influential world market in securities."

The later closing, it is believed, will allow the board to take full advantage of its immense wire services into farm territories of the south, southwest, middle west, northwest and Pacific coast. Some of these sections are without the wire service on securities the board of trade market will give.

Penalty on expulsion from the board has been changed under the new rules and permits a membership to be sold instead of forfeited. Suspended members must apply for reinstatement within one year of suspension or their memberships will be sold.

Many of the previous rules have been clarified and simplified. Committee duties are enlarged and new committees created.

Cotton rules and regulations are changed

to provide for certification of cotton deliveries by a joint new cotton inspection bureau, operative Aug. 1 at Houston and Galveston, Texas, by the Chicago, New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges.

The rules strengthen regulations on admission to the floor of the Board of Trade. New York's high standards in the listing and trading of securities are closely adhered to.

Little Accomplished by Congress.

Very little legislation directly affecting the grain business was enacted by the last session of Congress.

The bill to pay the claims of grain elevator operators for storage on account of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation was enacted and signed by the President. H. R. 13936, to amend the farm loan act also was passed.

Bills that failed and will have to be reintroduced anew are the following:

S. J. Res. 61, for an "Agricultural Day."

S. 1093, to prevent sale of cotton and grain in future markets.

S. 1412, prohibiting prediction of cotton prices by government departments.

S. 2149, for investigation of crop insurance.

S. 2864, for standards of weights of meals and feedstuffs.

S. 3845, to prohibit prediction of cotton or grain prices by any government publication.

S. 5632, for protein-testing of wheat. This bill got as far as passing the Senate Feb. 21.

H. R. 9040, for standards of weights and measures for grain products.

H. R. 12687, for a federal farm board to aid in orderly marketing.

H. R. 13646, to regulate transactions on cotton exchanges.

Production, imports and exports of soil products of the United States are given in a vest pocket booklet issued gratis by the First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Apr. 12-13. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at San Francisco, Cal.

Apr. 17-18. Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Apr. 23-25. National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n at Louisville, Ky.

May 6-10. American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at Kansas City, Mo.

May 14-15. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Peoria, Ill.

May 14-15. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Wichita, Kan.

May 21-23. Pacific States Seedmen's Ass'n Fourth Annual Convention, Hotel Del Monte, Del Monte, Calif.

May 23-24. Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Masonic Temple, Oklahoma City, Okla.

June 4-5. Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Plankinton, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 6-8. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Annual Convention, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 7. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at French Lick, Ind.

June 9. Nebraska Farmers Elevators Managers Ass'n mid-year meeting, Horky's Park, Crete, Neb.

June 17-19. Montana Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n Third Annual Convention, Havre, Mont.

June 24-25. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Ill.

June 26-28. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago, Ill.

July 8-9. National Hay Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

A New Adulterant for Oats.

Grain Dealers Journal: We have just unloaded a car of oats at our elevator R. I. 157,098; origin Goldfield, Iowa, February 28th, and in this car we found a nice normal fresh hen egg. We have the egg on file in our office, but can't promise to keep it very long for an egg originating that near the pole and stored in this torrid climate would not be good company in a very short time. It is rather peculiar that this egg could have been loaded with these bulk oats in the car and unloaded without being broken; however, it was frozen. At any rate we can't figure why it would be a good mixing proposition with eggs at \$15.00 per bushel and oats at 40c.—Smith Bros. Grain Co., John Davitte, Fort Worth, Tex.

Resents Railroad's Extortionate Rentals.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am much encouraged by the protests you publish from time to time against the extortionate rentals some of the railroads attempt to collect for the use of elevator sites on their rights of way. If all of the elevator men occupying railroad land would stubbornly hold out against the payment of the excessive rentals, the real estate sharks of the railroads might be more considerate of the big freight producers like grain and coal dealers.

In the early days of the grain trade many railroads built, owned and maintained country elevators just as they now maintain depots for package freight. The Michigan Central and one or two other roads still have a few elevators in which they lease bins.

In the early days of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n fourteen Western railroads came within one day's discussion of granting every country elevator a loading fee of three-fourths cents per bushel because the elevator owners were providing depots for holding bulk grain for shipment over these lines until the freight was accumulated in carload lots ready for loading into cars.

Every Commission to which the subject has been submitted has insisted that the railroads could not charge more than 6% on a fair valuation of the land occupied by the elevator. The valuation of land in the neighborhood or the price at which the sales have been made recently generally help to establish the value of the land on railroad's right of way, except that the land off the right of way is suitable for many different purposes while that on the right of way is suitable primarily for a shipping business.

Country elevator operators have long provided, maintained and operated depots for bulk grain to the great advantage of the railroads without the help and encouragement to which they are fully entitled. The railroads pay liberal salaries to some freight solicitors who do not originate as much freight in a year as many elevator operators pour into their cars every week. For years the railroads fully recognized their indebtedness to the elevator operator and gave him a lower rate of freight than others could get.

Low rentals for sites on rights of way were continued long after the Federal Government forbid discrimination in the matter of rates and they should be continued because the ground occupied at most country stations has little value for any other purpose. I resent the railroad's lack of appreciation of the service I

perform for it as well as the extortion its real estate agent attempts.

I accumulate grain in car load lots and load cars quickly after I have coopered them and lined them to insure the delivery at destination of the full amount I load. A nominal rental is enough and is fair to both parties.—Z. D. R.

North Dakota Enacts New Laws for the Grain Elevator Operator.

Grain Dealers Journal: The 21st Legislative Assembly of North Dakota raised the old Harry with the grainmen. House Bill No. 19, as originally introduced, provided for 30 days free storage, $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel per month storage charges, not to exceed 5c. a bushel, and to remove the compulsory storage charges.

This was amended in the Committee of Warehouse and Grain Grading and Committee of the Whole to provide 30 days free storage and 1/40 of 1c. per bushel and it passed the House with an overwhelming majority. It was then messaged to the Senate and owing to the short period of time left for the Legislature to remain in session, as provided by the constitution, and press of other work; the Senate Warehouse and Grain Grading Committee only had about twelve minutes time for argument when they went into executive session. When they reported the bill to the Senate they had cut the free storage period from 30 to 20 days. We were able to secure amendments on the floor of the Senate providing for 30 days free storage and 1/30 of 1c. per bushel per day straight after the free storage period, the Senate Committee having reinstated the compulsory feature.

The bill then went back to the House with the request that the House concur in the Senate amendments. This the House refused to do and conference committees were appointed. The writer has been unable to determine just what happened at the conference committee, but in any event, the bill has finally passed, providing for 20 days free storage and 1/40 of 1c. per bushel per day after the free storage period, and compulsory storage stands.

At the time of writing this letter the measure has not been signed by the Governor and he is being flooded with petitions from all over the state against his approval of the bill. What the result will be I am not in position to say.

There were two other measures introduced in the Legislature which we were able to kill. The first one, a Senate bill requiring the Agricultural College, in cooperation with the county agents and elevators, to secure preliminary samples and make tests for protein. It further required the elevators to post in a conspicuous space in the driveway of their elevators the high and low protein contents of samples taken from that territory, also giving the average as indicated by the tests. This bill was indefinitely postponed by the House.

The second bill killed was H. B. 198 which provided that upon demand of the farmers the elevator men must submit a sample of the farmer's grain when stored, for test and for the elevator men to give the farmer, in addition to the storage ticket, a certificate of protein content, which certificate must also describe the storage ticket. The Senate Committee on State Affairs, to whom the bill was referred in the Senate, reported the bill for indefinite postponement and the recommendation of the committee was accepted.—Pete Lee, Sec'y., Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Grand Forks, N. D.

What Is the Next Step in Distribution?

Grain Dealers Journal: Reduction of costs to the ultimate consumer of standardized articles ends when competition between the manufacturers thru mass production runs up distributing costs and lowered production costs simply flood the market with merchandise for which there is insufficient demand.

The flour and feed industries have followed the lead of the automotive, textile and other industries, in attacking the problem of narrowing the margin between costs of production and what the ultimate consumer must pay. Interchanges of stock have effected mergers, apparently with the principal thought of reducing distributing costs.

General Mills, Inc., was formed to take over the properties of the Washburn-Crosby Co., and added the facilities of the Sperry Flour Mills, Frank Kell, Red Star Milling Co. and others which gave country-wide distribution and elimination of competition between the interests involved. The latest expansion by this company has taken in the two plants of the Larowe Milling Co., which gives the company wide and less competitive distributing interests on feed as well as flour.

Corn Products Refining Co. obtained a large interest in the American Milling Co. This was immediately followed by acquisition of the Charles M. Cox Co. at Boston, which has a number of feed stores in New England.

There can be no doubt that the chain stores have found a place because they deal for cash, follow modern merchandising methods, obtain quick turn-over, clear their shelves of dead stock and keep them clear, and cut distributing costs.

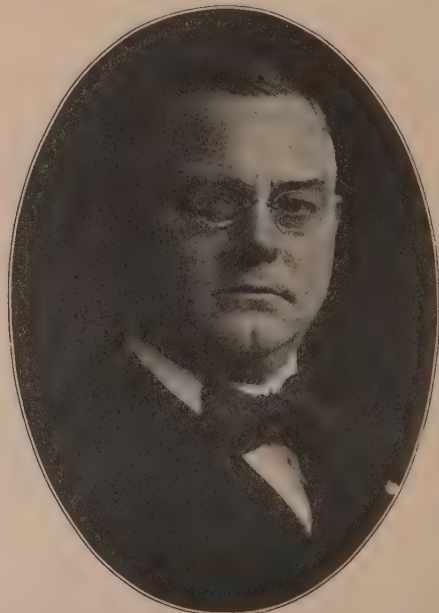
It begins to look like mergers in the feed trade might be followed by acquisition of chains of feed stores which will apply modern business methods to the distribution of commercial feeds. The present distributing methods permit too much waste and too much dead stock and spread the margin between the costs of the product and the price the consumer must pay.

To compete with the new order the independent distributor will necessarily have to be up on his toes. What do you think?—H. J. Brown.

Philip Geidel Passes Away.

Philip Geidel died at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, at an advanced age.

He had been actively engaged in the grain business for many years with the E. B. Mahood Co., and before that he was a partner of the firm of Geidel & Dixon.



Philip Geidel, Pittsburgh, Pa., Deceased.

Originated Leaking Car Reports 30 Years Ago.

Grain Dealers Journal: Going thru my desk the other day I found a postal card for reporting the condition of car loaded with grain on its arrival at the East Side Iron Elevator. Exactly thirty years ago we conceived the idea of giving shippers better service by employing Mr. Judd St. John and placing him at the East Side Iron Elevator to inspect the condition of all cars arriving at that elevator for us so that we could report back to our shippers and thereby assist them in collecting for grain which had leaked out in transit. This was a helpful service given our shippers in addition to that given by the Produce Exchange.

You may know everything that transpires in the grain trade, but I want to remind you that we originated the idea of reporting on the specific defects of grain-laden cars as they arrive at the elevator. This card bears the picture of the old "J. F. Zahm Grain Line, No. 444, C. W. & S. D. R. R." Picture of box car was printed on each postal card so that inspector could readily mark all leaks and then we sent the card to the shipper in hope of helping him to collect for his grain lost in transit and also to encourage shippers to cooper their cars more carefully for future shipments.

Several years after we adopted this leaking car report card, other markets installed inspectors and issued reports on cars leaking grain upon arrival, and we believe these reports have stimulated the shippers to take a keener interest in the cooping of their cars to the benefit of all concerned.

Your Department devoted to cars seen "Leaking Grain in Transit" no doubt was a later outgrowth of our early system for reporting the defects of cars arriving in leaking condition. Its use by shippers should help to reduce their losses and authenticate their shortage claims.

You may be puzzled to know where the "C. W. & S. D. R. R." runs so I will tell you that, it always has run straight into our head office and it means Correct Weight and Square Dealing.

While all these different factors have worked a great improvement in the cooping of cars for grain shipments and reduced the loss of grain due to leaks, your recent reports of the leaky cars from the various markets indicate quite clearly that many grain shippers are still negligent in the matter of cooping their cars before loading grain. If all would give more attention to the condition of the cars, cooper carefully and line them with strong paper liners, the number of leaky cars arriving at destination and the number of claims for grain lost in transit would be so greatly reduced we would almost forget this cause of loss.—Fred Mayer, Toledo, Ohio.

Moscow, Russia.—The Russian government is reported as planning to build 17 grain elevators in Siberia this year, with capacities varying from 1,600 to 1,800 tons each.

Washington, D. C.—Conferences to discuss U. S. Hay Standards and Federal Hay Inspection will be held at a number of points during the latter part of March and early part of April. E. C. Parker, in charge of hay standardization and inspection, U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will conduct them.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The Postum Co., Inc., and subsidiaries has announced net profit, excluding profits prior to the date of the acquisition of subsidiary companies during the year, of \$14,555,683, for the year ended Dec. 31, last, which is equivalent to \$3.10 per share on 4,682,736 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with \$6.62 per share on 1,714,734 shares in 1927.

"Orderly Marketing" a Lure.

The Hon. Louis T. McFadden, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, ridiculed the claims of the pools that control of the flow to market would influence the price. In part he said:

The mere withholding or storing a part of these farm staples crops does not affect world prices based on supply in existence plus crop estimates plus forecast use demands. The buying world knows the holding can not continue. Even if it could and did, the result would be to raise the price for other producers than ourselves or to drive our world customers to use of substitutes.

Dumping Has No Effect.—Now, as to grain, it has time and again been proven that terminal storage is already so sufficient that dumping of grain has little or no effect on price. Thus when the farmers became frightened by the 1924 campaign speeches and dumped over 140,000,000 bushels of wheat on the primary United States markets over and above the usual big September and October flow, being by far the largest receipts in history for both Chicago and Duluth, the market rose in Chicago from the July price of \$1.20 to the November price of \$1.55. Nor do statistics support the contention that storage charges are high. For a period of 41 years the total spread between high and low months—including, of course, all storage and carrying charges over eight months' period annually—was 11 cents per bushel at Duluth; and in Chicago, over a 43-year period, with even longer average carrying and storage period annually, such total spread between high and low month was only 9 cents. Nor is there in the aggregate a lack of grain storage capacity.

Grain storage is now built up to the amazing total of over a billion bushels, whereas the largest amount actually stored during any one period, which was under the United States Grain Corporation control, was 450,000,000 bus. About 750,000,000 bus. of this billion bus. storage is in the country—that is, not in either the so-called primary markets like Chicago, Duluth, Kansas City, Omaha, and so forth, or the so-called secondary markets like Buffalo, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, and so forth.

As dumpage neither controls nor usually influences domestic price, so also United States surplus does not control domestic price but only tends to lower that price to the extent that such domestic surplus is a part of the world surplus. We have been exporting wheat for over a hundred years. We have always raised a surplus. It is a world market commodity and it has never been disposed of by withholding and it never will be. A poorly advised government may undertake it thru some cooperative or other agency it creates; but, if so, the people will pay the bill. No one will win; all will lose. Flow of a world commodity into a market can not be more properly guided than by response to price, and any United States storage against natural world flow will only result in increased price for the time being for producers of other countries.

Our world-wise exporters have at their command not only all the data which any surplus corporation set up by the government will have (unless our government in an endeavor to support its creature abandons its time-honored policy of promptly distributing its market information), but also have the knowledge and experience which their life work has brought to them. In all the discussion no one has arisen to say that the exporters of farm staples have made big profits in the actual handling and exporting of grain. It is a world market.

Competition is too keen to admit large brokerage. True, grain exporters, because of early knowledge of world production conditions and their ability to interpret such data, not infrequently make fortunes by speculation in futures. The setting up by the government of a surplus corporation will not alter this condition. Futures trading has been legalized. New legislation may eventually change this somewhat; may limit futures trading to hedging by licensed or other legitimate dealers as distinguished from speculators; may confine the total of "future trades" at an exchange to some number of times "the spot" or actual goods traded in.

If a big surplus and export corporation were to be set up by the government, as several western wheat-state legislators advise, would they permit its use of future trading "to hedge losses" by which its market experts would advise otherwise must follow? These are the men who would entirely destroy futures trading. I believe it may be somewhat limited, to the benefit of all, but "hedging" has a place in the rightful operation of millers and others. If it had been better understood by the farmer-shippers and shipping pools, they could have used it much more universally to their benefit. The world data as to staples, as far as the government has them, are available at any time to all of us. If we would speculate in futures, as distinguished from hedging, it might be well for us

first to engage for a lifetime in grain dealing and exportation. That would be a good preparatory course.

Is it sensible activity for this government to induce or impel groups of farmers to go into so-called farming cooperatives whose business it is to pool, withhold, store and export—that is, in brief, to put these farmers against the hardest trading game in the world? The old days of grain-buying monopolies and "corners" are gone; legislated out of existence. Except for embargoes and tariffs, there is a free world market. Neither this government nor any instrumentality created can control it. If, in a given year, the world supply, including our surplus, is so large that there is an unusual world oversupply, then the price of our export will be very low, whether or not the government, directly or indirectly, undertakes the handling of it.

Confer on Farm Relief.

Brookhart of Iowa and Nye of North Dakota conferred March 14 with President Hoover at the White House on proposed farm relief legislation.

After the conference the two representatives who earlier in the day had also conferred with the new sec'y of agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, admitted that while the general principles of farm relief were agreed upon there was a difficulty in finding a method to put farm relief into practice.

Mr. Nye admits that he does not know how the desired exportation and control of surplus products is to be accomplished.

Chairman McNary of the Senate Com'te on Agriculture has written a letter to Sec'y of Agriculture Hyde asking him to present his official views on farm relief. So far the administration has made public no details of any plan for farm relief, and the Congressmen are somewhat at sea. Mr. Hoover's unwillingness to be specific on the provisions of the proposed bills for farm relief is based on a desire not to interfere with the constitutional function of Congress to legislate. After the bills have been drafted he will indicate to members of Congress the provisions that should be amplified or eliminated to bring them in line with the principles of the party platform.



Albert Speltz, Albert Lea, Minn., Pres. Tri-State Grain Shippers Ass'n.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Ansonia, O., March 20.—Wheat looks fine but the acreage is small.—Ansonia Grain Co.

Scotts, Mich., Mar. 20.—The growing fields of wheat indicate that there is going to be an excellent crop.—White Bros.

Marietta, Kan., March 22.—Season wet, cold and backward. Winter wheat small and plants sickly. No winter killing.—Marietta Stock & Grain Co.

North Baltimore, O., March 23.—About 50 per cent of our wheat is small and thin on the ground. Late seeding is the cause. The weather is favorable now.—F. Kalmbach.

Springfield, Ill., March 20.—The wheat damage appears to be largely confined to low places where it was covered with ice, and to the late planted. Clover is mostly safe.—Clarence J. Root, Meteorologist.

Topeka, Kan., March 19.—The weekly report of the Kansas State board of agriculture says: "Indications are that the Kansas wheat crop has come through the winter with little winter killing damage over most of the larger growing areas. Some injury is apparent in certain eastern counties with comparatively small acreage, but this condition is evidently not general. High winds have caused blowing of soil in some western counties, especially in wheat fields of fallow or burned stubble ground. Spreading of straw and listing is being done in some to prevent drifting. Greater damage may be expected if winds continue while wheat plants are small."

Evansville, Ind., March 16.—The acreage of wheat in most of the counties of southwestern Indiana is estimated at about 40%. Continued crop failures have discouraged many of the farmers and they are growing less. Wheat came through the winter exceptionally well, being materially benefited by heavy snows in February. About 80% of Vanderburgh county's normal corn crop will be planted this spring, it is estimated. Many farmers in this section already have most of their plowing done. It is expected there will be a shortage of good seed corn. Farmers will sow a small acreage of oats. The alfalfa acreage in southern and central Indiana will be increased.—W. B. C.

Hays, Kan.—Fred Beeby, in charge of the operations of the Wheat Farming Co., a local enterprise, announces his company will have 15,000 acres in wheat and spring crops this year. Large scale farming is being practiced and next year's plans call for summer fallowing 5,000 acres. The small farmer with a bellyache will have to stop crying "help! help!" and go to work.

Country Stocks of Wheat.

Washington, D. C., Mar. 18.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following estimates of the wheat stocks in country mills and elevators on March 1:

	1927. *Bus.	1928. *Bus.	1929. *Bus.
Pennsylvania	4,236	2,030	1,500
Ohio	3,635	1,453	872
Indiana	3,064	1,665	852
Illinois	2,052	1,742	1,394
Michigan	2,160	1,542	1,811
Wisconsin	390	500	800
Minnesota	3,474	2,720	2,992
Iowa	565	494	519
Missouri	2,577	1,099	1,648
North Dakota	12,333	14,321	17,472
South Dakota	1,974	4,085	3,472
Nebraska	2,806	2,953	3,485
Kansas	9,005	3,340	3,808
Oklahoma	4,425	1,500	3,000
Texas	984	450	1,350
Montana	7,159	8,021	8,422
Idaho	2,956	5,180	4,144
Colorado	1,128	2,011	2,011
Washington	6,544	9,350	7,480
Oregon	3,928	4,017	4,419
California	1,442	2,133	2,838
Other states	9,091	4,772	5,142
United States	85,928	75,428	78,411

*000 omitted.

Free Zones for Re-Export Goods.

The House Com'te on Ways and Means held a hearing Feb. 26 on the establishment of trade zones thru which goods moving in foreign trade alone might be transhipped via ports of the United States without being subjected to customs formalities.

E. H. Hogueland of Kansas City, representing the Southwestern Millers League, stated that since 1922 flour exports from New York to Cuba had increased 121 per cent, while exports from Gulf Ports had decreased 50 per cent. He said flour production at Buffalo, by five companies owned in Minneapolis, increased 73 per cent, and imports of Canadian wheat for milling in bond 172 per cent between 1921 and 1928, stating the total of the last year as 16,773,000 bus. Meantime Canadian production and exports of flour had declined slightly. He thought this due to this country's milling in bond.

C. M. Hardenbergh, Kansas City, said he was not opposed to the principle of milling in bond, but he thought Buffalo millers should not have the advantages of duty-free Canadian wheat and preferential entry into Cuba.

Sitting in your office and wishing for business never attracts customers. If you really want new patrons invite them, urge them to come and never tire of telling them what you have to offer.

Grain Monopoly of Norway.

It is expected that the new Norwegian Grain Monopoly will begin to function about July 1, the Department of Commerce is informed in a report from Commercial Attache Marquard H. Lund. Mr. Oscar Johnson, formerly pres. of the Norwegian Grain & Flour Importers Ass'n, has been appointed administrative director, and is now engaged in perfecting the organization.

The Storting has appointed a committee of seven, which will have control of the policies of the monopoly.

The budget for the monopoly has been fixed at kr. 118,000,000 (\$32,000,000), which in the opinion of the director will balance income and expenditures. The income will, of course, be derived from the sale of the flour and grain purchased.

Norway has had such a monopoly before, established as a war measure in 1917. It continued in force until May, 1927, when the Storting decided to withdraw it. Since then, the Korntrygd has been in operation, a scheme which subsidizes the cultivation of grain in Norway. This subsidy will be discontinued, of course, and the Government has proposed a sum of kr. 2,000,000 (\$500,000) to be used instead for further development of agriculture in Norway.

Fight on in Wheat Pit.

The new bull interest in wheat referred to in the Journal Jan. 25, page 87, which ran the open trades on the Chicago Board from 109,000,000 to 113,000,000 from Jan. 22 to 24 has kept right on adding to its holdings, both on rising and falling markets, until the past week it reached a maximum of 151,000,000 bus.

As usual the identity of the buyers of these 42,000,000 bus. of wheat is shrouded in mystery.

The bull interest is supposed to base its operations on the possibility that the farm relief bill will raise the price of wheat, and of course the holders ought not to sell out until the bill has been whipped into shape and the draft presented to Congress Apr. 15.

During the past week it has appeared to some that the farm relief bill might be of less value than expected as a price-boosting measure, the buck-passing between the administration and the Congressmen since leading to the impression that the legislation may be nothing more than a farmers' loan scheme. Acting on this theory it is thought some clever speculators who figured that the 42,000,000 holding would have to be thrown on the market at a loss made haste to forestall this selling by sales the past week, which carried the price down 12 cents per bushel from the recent high of \$1.33½. Instead of unloading during the raid the bull interest has been bold enough to add to its line. Evidently the bears have encountered no ordinary antagonist.

Janesville, Wis.—Fourteen feed dealers in the Janesville district, all members of the Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n, drew up an agreement between themselves to go on a cash basis and put this into effect the first of this month.

Storage Payments Increased by Saskatchewan Pool.

On Mar. 1 the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool increased the premium for farm storage of wheat to 2 cents per bu. The pool had been paying a premium of one cent per bu. for wheat delivered to its elevators in the province, loaded over the platform and consigned to pool terminals or loaded thru line houses, but consigned to pool terminals, during the month of February. The increase to 2 cents is expected to be followed by an increase to 3 cents on Apr. 1, which will then be effective until the pool cut-off date is established.

This is the first year in which the Saskatchewan pool has been making payment for farm storage. The Alberta pool paid its one cent premium for December and January deliveries and raised to 2 cents on Feb. 1, which is all it will give to the close of the crop year.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

WHEAT.												
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.
Chicago	128	130½	129½	129½	130	129½	128½	127½	127½	127	123½	121½
Kansas City	120½	122½	122	121½	121½	120½	120½	119½	119½	119½	115½	114½
St. Louis	126½	129	127½	127½	127½	126½	125½	125½	125½	125½	122½	120½
Minneapolis	124½	125½	124½	124½	124½	124½	123½	122½	122½	122½	119½	117½
Duluth (durum)	109½	112½	111	109½	110½	110½	109½	108½	108½	108	105½	103½
Winnipeg	130½	132½	132½	131½	131½	131	130½	129½	129½	129½	126½	124½
Milwaukee	127½	130½	130	129½	130	129½	128½	127½	127½	127	123½	122
CORN.												
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.
Chicago	99½	100½	99½	99	99½	99½	98½	97	96½	96½	95½	94½
Kansas City	94½	95½	94½	93½	93½	93½	92½	91½	91½	91½	89½	89½
St. Louis	101½	102½	101½	100½	101½	101½	100½	99½	98½	98½	96½	94½
Milwaukee	99½	100½	99½	99	99½	99½	98½	97	96½	96½	95½	94½
OATS.												
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.
Chicago	49½	50	49½	49½	49	49	48½	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½
Minneapolis	46½	47	46½	46½	46½	46½	45½	45	45	45	43½	43½
Winnipeg	56½	57½	56½	56½	55½	55½	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	52½
Milwaukee	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49	48½	47½	47½	47½	46½	46½
RYE.												
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.
Chicago	111½	112½	111	110½	110½	110½	110½	109½	109½	109½	107	105½
Minneapolis	107½	108	107½	106½	106½	106½	105½	105½	105½	105	102½	100½
Duluth	109½	109½	108½	107	107½	107½	106½	106½	106½	106½	103½	102
Winnipeg	113½	115½	114½	112½	112½	112½	111½	111½	111½	111½	108½	106½
BARLEY.												
	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.	Mar. 16.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 19.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 21.	Mar. 22.	Mar. 23.
Minneapolis	66½	66½	67½	66½	66½	66	65½	65	64½	64½	63½	62
Winnipeg	78	78½	78½	77½	76½	76½	75½	75½	75	74½	72½	71½

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Ansonia, O., March 20.—Not much grain moving for there is very little to move.—Ansonia Grain Co.

Kidron (Apple Creek p. o.), O., March 16.—We are at present selling and trucking all our wheat to mills in our vicinity.—J. P. Sommer.

Marietta, Kan., March 22.—Farm supply of oats about exhausted and prices on shipping in basis. Corn back on farms well about five year average but considerable less than last year at this time.—Marietta Stock & Grain Co.

Vancouver, B. C., March 15.—Vancouver exported 64,140,202 bus. of grain during the crop year beginning Aug. 1, 1928, to Feb. 28, 1929. During the same period a year ago only 45,942,955 bus. were exported and in the previous period only 20,428,494 bus.—Vancouver Merchants Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—During 1928 a total of 415,510,000 bus. of wheat was moved on the Great Lakes, which was a gain of almost 60,000,000 bus. over the previous high record of 1927. From Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports a total of all grains of 575,000,000 bus. was moved—also a new high record, according to the Lake Carriers' Ass'n's report.

St. Johns, N. B.—All records for the shipment of grain from west side terminals, West St. Johns, for the period from the opening of the season to Jan. 31, 1929, have been broken. In that period the Canadian Pacific Rys. delivered 14,617,960 bus. to vessels compared with 7,813,472 for the same period last year and 11,836,059 bus. during the same period in 1927.

Ft. Dodge, Ia., March 12.—Roads here are in very bad shape and it will be some time before the farmer can haul any corn in. Probably see some move next week to 10 days if things do not go too bad and the wind keeps up. Sure are impassable side roads now, and the frost is just starting to come out in spots. That will make them worse than ever.—Art Torkelson.

Hutchinson, Kan., Mar. 12.—During January and February Hutchinson received 5,781 cars of all kinds of grain, of which 27.2% were unloaded and stored in local elevators. This average is much higher than was expected and shows the market is getting out of the reconsigning class. Storage building projects are expected to increase the percentage in the future.—G. E. Hogle, Hutchinson Board of Trade.

Montreal, Que., Mar. 12.—During the month of February Montreal received 574,978 bus. wheat, 26,231 corn, 376,809 oats, 71,293 barley and 31,566 flaxseed, compared with 629,918 wheat, 40,021 corn, 356,414 oats, 67,217 barley and 18,375 flaxseed in February, 1928. Shipments were 62,562 wheat, 3,584 corn, 52,837 oats and 3,075 barley, compared with 48,634 wheat, 1,935 corn, 41,104 oats and 2,573 barley in February a year ago.—Montreal Board of Trade.

St. Joseph, Mo., Mar. 12.—During the month of February St. Joseph received 785,400 bus. wheat, 1,350 bus. corn, 74,000 oats, 3,500 barley, 1,500 kafir, 6,000 milo maize, compared with receipts in February last year of 407,400 bus. wheat, 1,384,500 corn, 80,000 oats. Shipments for the same month were 299,600 bus. wheat, 873,000 corn, 14,000 oats, 1,750 barley, compared with shipments in February a year ago of 100,800 bus. wheat, 1,044,000 corn, 16,000 oats and 1,500 kafir.—N. K. Thomas, sec'y, St. Joseph Grain Exchange.

Beginners in the production of commercial feedingstuffs who have no experience in this connection, would doubtless profit by reading Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 246, "The Manufacture of Commercial Feeding Stuffs," by J. L. Hills. The subject is treated from the standpoint of the eastern manufacturer and feeder, and covers the various commodities which become a part of commercial mixed feeds, and the process of manufacture.

Secretarial Work of Grain and Hay Ass'ns Combined.

When the passing of the late Sec'y Chas. B. Riley, who for so many years had officiated in that capacity, left the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n without a secretary, the directors were fortunate in effecting an arrangement with the directors of the National Hay Ass'n whereby Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the hay organization, will act also as sec'y of the grain dealers ass'n.

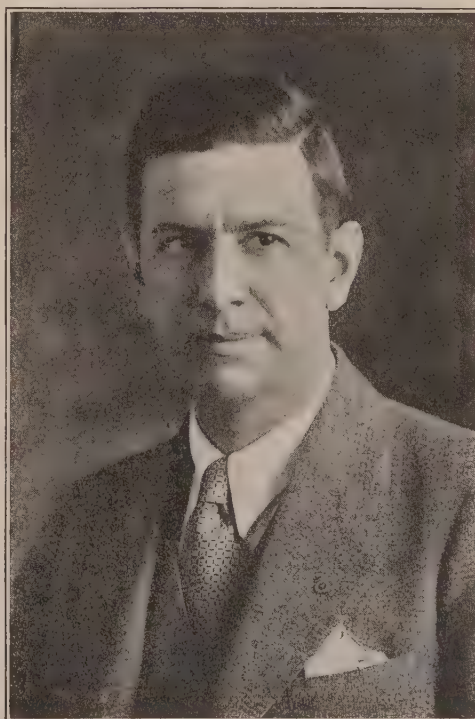
Mr. Sale will remove from Winchester, Ind., to Indianapolis, where he will be assisted by Miss E. S. True, who has been acting sec'y of the grain dealers ass'n. By each organization sharing equally in all salary and regular office expenses both will have the benefits of working with a man of Mr. Sale's high caliber.

Besides having gained a thoro knowledge of the hay trade since he succeeded J. Vining Taylor as sec'y several years ago Mr. Sale has really grown up in the grain and elevator business. Upon leaving college he entered the banking business for a year and a half, and then went into the grain office of the Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., of Bluffton, Ind., of which his father was president. He spent his summers working in the elevator and at one time operated one of the company's outside elevators.

About a year prior to the war he became manager of the feed department of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co. at Lafayette, Ind. He went overseas and was recommended as a captain of artillery. Following the war he became manager of the feed department of Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., at Winchester, Ind., where in the fall of 1921 he took the position of assistant sec'y of the National Hay Ass'n.

Milk is the valuable part of the ration of laying hens and growing chicks. Unless skim milk or buttermilk can be secured locally, the milk mash, tho it costs more a pound, is more economical than the mash without it.—Eastern States Farmers Exchange.

The only feed crop that can be compared readily with barley in farm economy is oats. Barley produces more pounds to the acre than oats and has a higher percentage of digestible nutrients. Success in feeding barley depends somewhat upon how it is fed.



Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., Sec'y-Treas. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n and the National Hay Ass'n.

Cuba Proposes No Tariff on U. S. Wheat.

In a communication to the State Department at Washington the middle of this month Cuba proposed to cancel nearly all her import duties in exchange for certain concessions by the United States whereby Cuban sugar would be given better marketing conditions in this country. The recommendations have gone before the House Ways and Means Com'te for study with the new tariff schedules which will come before the special session of Congress for revision, beginning Apr. 15. Two alternative proposals were submitted. The first of these suggested:

Cuba will increase the present preferential of 20, 25, 30 and 40 per cent now granted American products imported into Cuba to 30, 35, 40 and 50 per cent, respectively.

The United States, on its part, will increase the present preferential of 20 per cent now granted Cuban products imported into the United States to 40 per cent.

The quantity of sugar which may be imported into the United States each year from the Philippine Islands free of duty shall not exceed 300,000 long tons, and any quantity imported over this shall pay the same duty as Cuban sugar.

Leading features of the second proposal would give United States:

Free entry into Cuba of wheat, rye and barley and their products, together with certain other commodities and articles, in addition to free entry of all articles now nondutiable.

Reduction of 30, 40, 50 or 60 per cent of the Cuban customs duties on products of the soil or industry of the United States in place of the present reductions of 20, 25, 30 or 40 per cent.

In return for these concessions United States would permit, among other things:

Articles now entering free from Cuba to continue to do so.

Gradual reductions of duties on Cuban sugar over a 10-year period until the duty is entirely removed, such reduction to apply only to a fixed quantity of Cuban sugar to be specified in the treaty.

All other Cuban products except Cuban cigars to continue to enjoy the 20 per cent reduction of duty, as now, but the duty collectible on any product of the soil or industry of Cuba should not exceed 35 per cent ad valorem.

During the year of 1927 Cuba imported \$12,583,000 worth of United States grains and grain products on which duty was paid, says the Department of Commerce records.

The present low prices for sugar do not permit Cuban producers to profit in the American markets. Since sugar is the chief industrial support of the island, Cuba is prepared to do some trading, giving American grain producers and handlers a decided advantage in exchange for free competitive conditions with American sugar producers in supplying this country's demands for their principal product.

Processed Garbage for Feeding Purposes.

Among the definitions set forth by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials is one covering Processed Garbage. It states:

Processed Garbage is composed of animal and vegetable waste from garbage collected sufficiently often that harmful decomposition has not set in and is separated from material such as crockery, glass, or similar materials. Its odor must not be suggestive of the presence of decomposition and it must contain less than one per cent of glass. None of it shall contain knife like or needle like particles, and provided further, that the maximum percentage of glass be stated on the label when present in excess of one-fifth of one per cent.

At the close of the War in 1918 almost 350 cities in this country with an aggregate population of more than 11,000,000 disposed of their garbage to collectors who used it for hog feeding. Since then processing has been developed which makes the garbage more suitable for feeding purposes.

It is highly important that garbage used for feeding purposes be free, in so far as possible, of glass, crockery or such foreign materials which will effect trouble when a hungry pig gets them inside. Rulings recommended by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials should be rigidly enforced.

The Public Grain Elevator at New Orleans.

As the natural gateway from the Mississippi Valley to the outside maritime world the city of New Orleans, situated 110 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi River, and having 90 steamship lines with arrivals of 3,000 ships per year, is well prepared to handle such quantities of grain for export as interior rate adjustments may permit.

From points as far east as Ohio and as far north as Southern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan New Orleans enjoys export rates equal to or lower than those to New York.

River transportation via New Orleans promises to play a greater part in the movement of freight, with the putting into effect of joint rates over the barge line and the railroads 20 per cent less than all rail, with a larger saving on grain. Over 2,500,000 tons of freight were received and forwarded thru New Orleans by the river carriers in 1927.

The State of Louisiana, owning nearly all of the water frontage of the port, built the New Orleans Public Elevator, and has leased two additional grain elevators owned by the Illinois Central Railroad, having a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bus., all operated by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

The aeroplane view of the Public Elevator reproduced herewith enables the reader to see at a glance the whole combination of working house, two storage tank annexes, track shed, gallery, river galleries, ship loading spouts at the wharf, marine towers, with marine leg in the foreground. The elevator has a capacity of 2,622,000 bus.

The grain elevator is equipped with four shipping legs of 25,000 bus. per hour capacity each, two receiving legs of 20,000 bus. capacity, one utility leg of 10,000 bus. per hour, four conveyor gallery shipping belts of 25,000 bus. per hour capacity each, two receiving conveyor belts of 25,000 bus. capacity, eight shipping conveyor belts under bins of 25,000 bus. per hour each, nine distributing conveyor belts over bins of 25,000 bus. per hour, three transfer conveyor belts in working house of 25,000 bus. per hour each, one drier conveyor belt of 20,-

000 bus. capacity, eight car unloading sinks, a Morris Drier of 2,000 bus. per hour capacity, two Monitor Oat Clippers of 1,500 bus. per hour each and a large Monitor Separator of 3,500 bus. per hour.

An example of the efficiency of this house is afforded by the handling of the cargo of the sailing bark "Solheim" some years ago. The cargo of 51,332 bus. of Australian wheat had been in the hold of the boat for 135 days, was in very bad condition and full of weevil, grading sample. It was unloaded thru the pneumatic suction tube, run thru the machinery and put back into the vessel as No. 2 wheat, to resume its voyage to the European destination.

Strike of Telegraphers.

Officials of the Commercial Telegraphers Union ordered telegraph operators employed by Logan & Bryan, brokers, dealing in stocks, bonds, cotton, grain, and other commodities, with head offices at New York and Chicago and many branches both in this country and in Canada, to go on strike, Mar. 17. The strike was ineffective. This was an attempt to compel the firm to retain \$70 to \$85 a week Morse operators to operate the telegraph printing machines which the firm is installing. Logan & Bryan intend to put these machines into service thruout their system.

The new machines are electrically operated printing devices, with keyboards similar to those of typewriters. When a key is depressed on the sending machine the impulse is delivered at the other end of the line causing the corresponding key on the distant machine to be actuated and leave its impression on a tape which feeds under the type. The speed of the machine is about 60 words a minute.

Forms of these machines have been in common use in the offices of metropolitan newspapers for some time. More lately Western Union has installed a great many. This movement has developed in rental of the machines to private wire firms to replace the Morse system heretofore in common use. They will do everything a Morse key will do and leave the operator fresh. Among the grain companies

that have already installed several are such names as J. H. Dole & Co., James E. Bennett & Co., Lamson Bros. & Co., E. A. Pierce & Co., and Harris-Winthrop & Co.

Use of this simplified machine permits employment of lower salaried operators since their operation is neither so complicated nor so difficult to learn as the Morse code and the operation of a telegrapher's key.

Buying Corn in the Crib.

J. A. Icenhower bought 1,000 bus. of corn, 300 in one crib in Webster County and 700 from another crib in Greene County, of Chas. Day, at \$1 per bushel, the purchase price to be paid Feb. 25, 1925, and the corn to be removed by Mar. 1.

After Mar. 1 Icenhower started to haul his corn and had removed all but 140 bus. when the crib burned, after Icenhower had paid Day \$800 on account Apr. 4.

Icenhower brought suit to recover the price of corn paid for, but not hauled away.

The Missouri State Court of Appeals on Dec. 21, 1928, decided in favor of defendant, Day, saying:

The principal point in the case is whether or not the title to the corn had passed to plaintiff at the time of the fire. We believe plaintiff's position cannot be sustained. It is true defendant waived the time of payment and also permitted plaintiff to begin the removal of said corn from the cribs after the date agreed upon. That, however, did not change the contract in so far as passing of title is concerned. The waiver, if it may be so called, was solely for plaintiff's benefit, and he is in no position to take advantage thereof.

If it may be said a new contract was entered into at the time plaintiff paid the sum of \$800 on April 4, 1925, yet we are unable to perceive in what manner such new contract would benefit plaintiff in this controversy. Certainly title passed at that time and before the subsequent fire destroyed the corn for which plaintiff had contracted.

It is clear plaintiff assumed the risk of the destruction of the corn, altho it had not been separated from the larger mass. The corn in the crib all being of uniform value, kind and quality, it was unnecessary that the specific corn be separated from the larger mass in order to pass title. Nothing remained to be done on the part of defendant, and the contract was complete and executed in so far as he was concerned.—11 S. W. Rep. (2d) 1110.



Airplane View of the Port Commission's Public Elevator and Shipping Gallery at New Orleans, La.

The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Concrete Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.

Strategically situated where the choicest grains of the Western States and Western Canada are transferred from steamship to barge, the city of Buffalo, N. Y., the pioneer in the elevation of grain from lake vessels, is fast becoming the flour milling center of North America. Buffalo's grain storage and handling facilities are greatly improved and enlarged each year.

One of the most ambitious plans in this development is that of the Standard Milling Co., already firmly established with large mills at Kansas City, Minneapolis and New York. Its subsidiary, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co., of New York City, in order to share in the handling of the 258,000,000 bus. of wheat passing thru Buffalo annually, acquired an 8½-acre site for a grain elevator and annex, and three mill buildings of 30,000 barrels daily capacity.

Already there has been completed one-half of the contemplated grain storage, with a capacity of 3,000,000 bus., two working houses, a house for the cleaners, washers and driers and two marine towers along the Buffalo River where the property has a river frontage of 1,800 feet at Louisiana and St. Clair streets. The Erie Railroad, serves the plant, its storage tracks providing room for 138 cars.

THE STORAGE TANKS with 8-inch walls are arranged in three rows, 20 bins to the row, 26 ft. center to center the 60 tanks forming 36 interstice bins all of reinforced concrete. The structure is 78 ft. 4 ins. wide, the tanks extending 552 ft. in length and 120 ft. high. The roof is of reinforced concrete covered with tar and gravel. Over the bins is the Texas, 14 ft. high and 36 ft. wide. The storage bins rest on a foundation made of 252 caissons on the bed rock, which is but 8½ ft. below the girders of the foundation. For the dock 39 caissons were sunk, and around and between these steel sheet piling was left in place, slag being used to fill.

Grain is received from the traveling spouts of the marine towers into the cupola of the storage house thru the fixed "V" spouting system. The Texas contains two 48-inch reversible conveyor belts running 800 ft. per minute, with two self-propelling trippers movable at a speed of 100 ft. per minute, to fill the tanks and bins,

which are emptied by discharging upon three 42-inch belts in the basement. All belt conveyor carriers have ball bearing concentrating pulleys. Portable belt loaders are provided to take grain from the marine tower spouts and load it upon the storage conveyors. All conveyor belts are of 4-ply rubber.

All the hopper bottoms are of steel plate supported on a circular concrete wall thereby increasing the storage capacity for the same investment and improving the illumination of the basement. The rivets in the hopper bottoms are countersunk so as not to collect dust or obstruct the flow of grain.

The exterior walls of outside tanks are waterproofed from top of girder beam to the elevation of the dock ground line. First a thin priming coat of asphalt was put on, then asphalt or hot tar, and while this was hot a layer of impregnated felt weighing 14 lbs. per square was imbedded and coated with hot asphalt. Over this is another layer of felt covered with another coating of asphalt.

All tanks are equipped with Zeleny Thermometers which indicate and record the temperature of their contents.

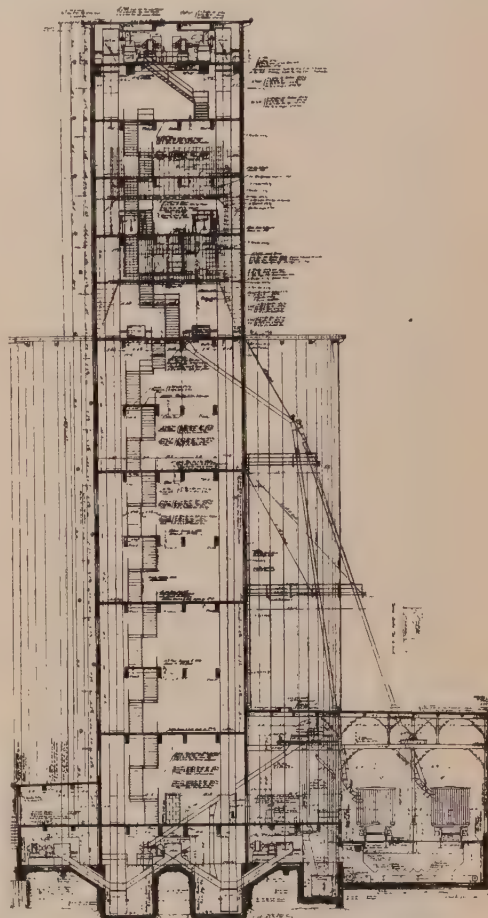
Two steel frame portable manhoists are provided on bin floor.

THE WORKING HOUSES each are 38 ft. long and 192 ft. high, the west working house being 21 ft. wide and the east working house 36 ft. wide. The east working house extends 29 ft. beyond the tank structure, and its upper portion is built over the tanks. Of the three elevator legs one is in the west and two are in the east working house. The casings of the workhouse legs are of No. 14 steel plate, the elevator heads of No. 12 plate, dust tight, with hinged covers to facilitate inspection. The up leg casings are 6 ins. larger than ordinarily required in order to provide a suction up the leg for dust removal. The buckets are 18x8x8 ins., arranged in two rows. Power is transmitted from the electric motors to the elevator head pulleys thru Falk herringbone helical cut reduction gears running in oil. The same type of drive is used between the motors and the conveyor head pulleys, and for the car shovel drive.

In the workhouse cupolas are three garner

with 5/16 inch steel plate bottoms, under which are three 2,000-bu. steel plate Fairbanks Hopper Scales having 48-inch cast iron rotary valves, with weight lifting and weight recording devices. The operator on scale floor can operate turnhead below scale hoppers, with indicator showing where the turnhead is spouting.

By-pass spouts are provided from the bin floor to the cleaner floor so arranged as to receive grain from all scales and to distribute to the bins below the cleaners, also a by-pass



Vertical Cross Section Thru East Workhouse of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator at Buffalo.



Receiving Belts, Spouts from Marine Legs, and Dust Spouts Over Storage Tanks of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator in Buffalo, N. Y. [See Pages 374-6, Inclusive.]

spout from the cleaner floor to the bottom of the house, distributing to the nearby leg and belt. The distribution on the cleaner floor is made by means of portable spouts.

The spout leading from the shipping bin to the dock spout is of steel, and where it leaves the tank wall has a pair of watertight rack and pinion gates and 10-inch by-pass spout leading down to lower basement conveyor belt loader so that any grain left in the shipping bin may be dropped thru this spout, conveyed and elevated to one of the scales and weighed. The dock spout is on a steel tower opposite shipping bin with turnhead 4 ft. back from face of dock and 34 ft., 6 ins. above the dock, for loading canal boats. This spout is 15 ins. in diameter and 42 ft. long when extended of 10 gage metal, with a 2-drum winch for booming and for telescoping. Spouts for the elevator are rectangular, but cylindrical if slope is greater than 10 to 12.

A signal system of red and green lights is provided for loading or unloading cars, with key sockets located on the track level and on the scale floor, so that track man can turn on the red lights, thereby turning off the green lights, but can not turn off the red lights. Between each scale floor and the three basement shipping belts is a signal system consisting of 10 lights and three push buttons distributed along the length of each belt. A double throw switch is provided at each reversing controller of the basement belts to connect with either scale floor.

A speaking tube of 1-in. conduit is provided in each working house, with outlets on track shed level, cleaner floor level, bin floor level and scale floor level, with electric push buttons and bells.

Each working house and marine tower has an employees belt elevator to expedite and facilitate their passage up and down.

THE DUST prevention and removing system is most complete. The basement dust collecting and sweeper system consists of a direct connected 60 h. p. motor driven exhaustor unit located in the space between the two stor-

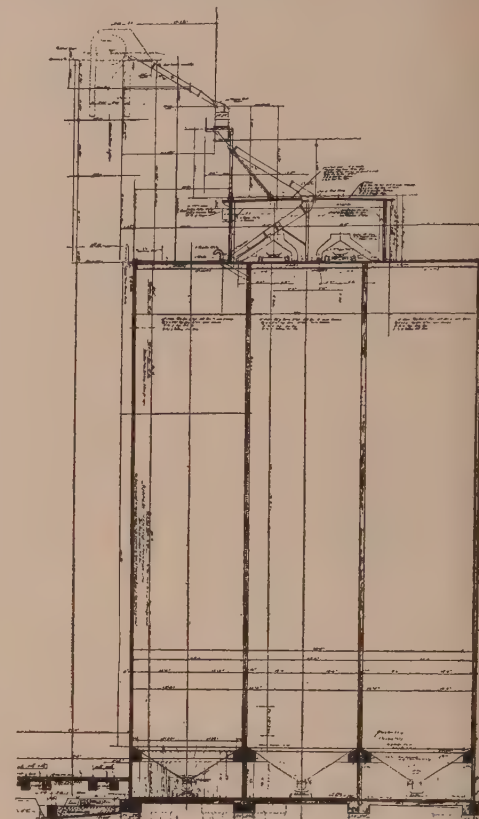
age units of such capacity as will operate the suction and sweeper system. Pipe connections 3 ins. in diameter are made to each end of the belt loaders provided with blast gates, with connection to the extreme end loaders open at all times in the basement, which are connected to six 10-inch pipe lines running parallel to the belt and next to the ceiling of the basement, which are brot together in a grain trap ahead of the fan in the basement. The fan discharges vertically and the pipe is carried to a dust collector directly above located on the bin floor level. Dust from this dust collector is connected to the bin floor system.

Twenty-seven sweeps are provided in the storage proper, one in each boot tank, one in the receiving pit, one on the first floor and two in the basement of the east and west head houses, so arranged that any four of these sweeps may be put into service at one time.

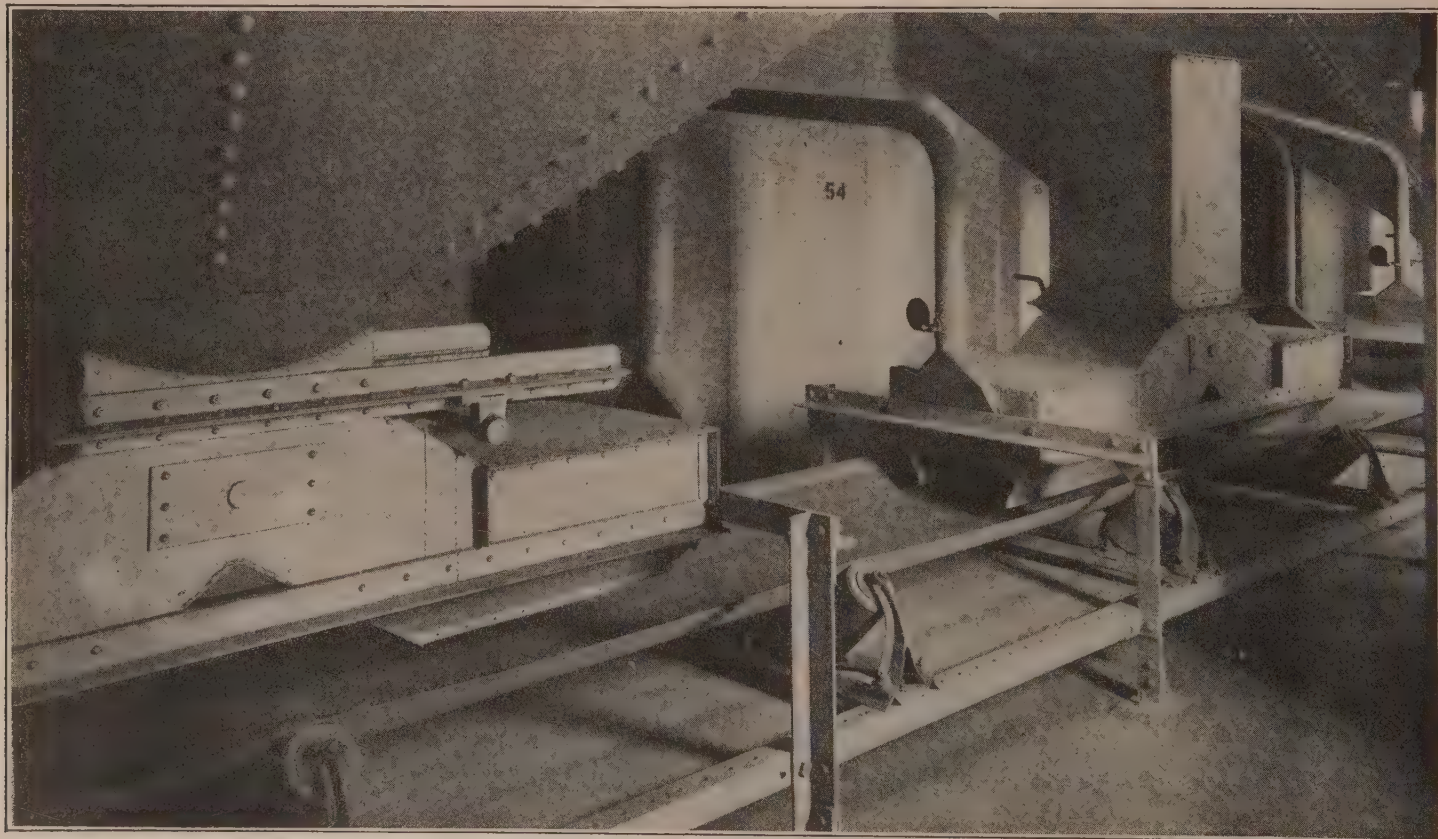
The bin floor dust collector system is provided with a 60-h. p. direct connected motor driven unit, connected to each tank and interstice bin, arranged with valves so that when either the marine leg turnhead spouts or the tripper spouts are discharging into a bin this particular bin can be opened to the suction system so that as the grain is deposited into the bin thru the spout hole the air is drawn into the bin thru the spout hole, thus preventing the dust from escaping into the cupola. A connection is made from this system to the cyclone collecting dust from the basement system, thus preventing the bin venting into the cupola.

This system also removes the dust from the sweeps in the cupola and cleaner floors, with one sweep located on the head floor and scale floor of the east and west head houses, 18 sweeps on the bin floor and 2 sweeps on the cleaner floor. This system also collects dust from the cleaner cyclone. All of this dust is discharged into a cyclone located on top of the dust bin at the bin floor level. A dust trap is provided ahead of the fan so as to remove all heavy materials from the air before the same passes thru the fan. Pipes 4 ins. in diameter

or smaller are of No. 24 gage metal, 18 to 4 ins. diameter of No. 22 gage and larger than 18 ins. of No. 20 gage. Hoods connected to all belt loaders are flared out to full width of the belt loader and tapered neatly to the pipe size. Open end heads in bins have a gradual enlargement of pipe so as to prevent



Cross Section Thru Storage Tanks of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator at Buffalo.



Shipping Belt Under Storage Bins of Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y. Note Steel Hopper Bottoms and Suction Spouts for Removing Dust.
[See Pages 373-5-6.]

edding. All dust is returned to the grain before it is weighed.

A dust bin is formed by inclosing the space between the two tanks next to the track shed by means of a concrete wall of the same radius as the main tanks, over which is placed the dust collector collecting dust from the various systems. This bin is provided with a steel hopped bottom underneath which is a Monitor Dust Packer. A hand operated agitator loosens the dust in the bin. Space in the upper story of the track shed is provided for storage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ carloads of sacked dust, with a bag chute from this level to the cars below.

THE TRACK SHED at east working house, is built of structural steel partly covered with No. 22 gage corrugated asbestos protected metal with aluminum finish. The roof is of reinforced concrete covered with 5-ply tar and gravel composition. The shed is 24 ft. wide, 32 ft. high and 140 ft. long, containing two tracks, each track hopper provided with an interlocking mechanism to prevent track gates of both receiving sinks being open simultaneously. Unloading is facilitated by two automatic heavy pattern Clark Power Shovels. A 36-in. conveyor belt under receiving sinks discharges to boot of a short leg that elevates sufficiently high, 72 ft., to spout into either of the two loftier legs in working house. A Weller Car Puller is provided. The car unloading capacity is 22 cars per hour.

Two car loading spouts are provided, one for each track, of No. 12 gage steel bottoms and

No. 14 steel sides and tops, having bifurcated attachment.

WHEAT CLEANING and washing is done in a building at the west end of the elevator, equipped with three 10,000-bu. double and aspirating Eureka Separators and two 1,500-bu. Eureka Oat Clippers, four 400-bu. wheat washers, and two 750-bu. Randolph direct heat Type B driers. This is one of the most complete wheat cleaning plants in the country.

The building housing the driers and cleaning machinery is 27 ft. 4 ins. wide, 37 ft. long, and 115 ft. 9 ins. high, with a cupola 22 ft., 6 ins. wide. One side of the building is occupied by the two driers and the other side by the washers, there being 5 bins over the washers, the center bin 8 ft., 4 ins. wide, the other four 6 ft., 2 ins., all 12 ft. long. Bins over the driers are 19x13 ft., and partitioned to near the bottom.

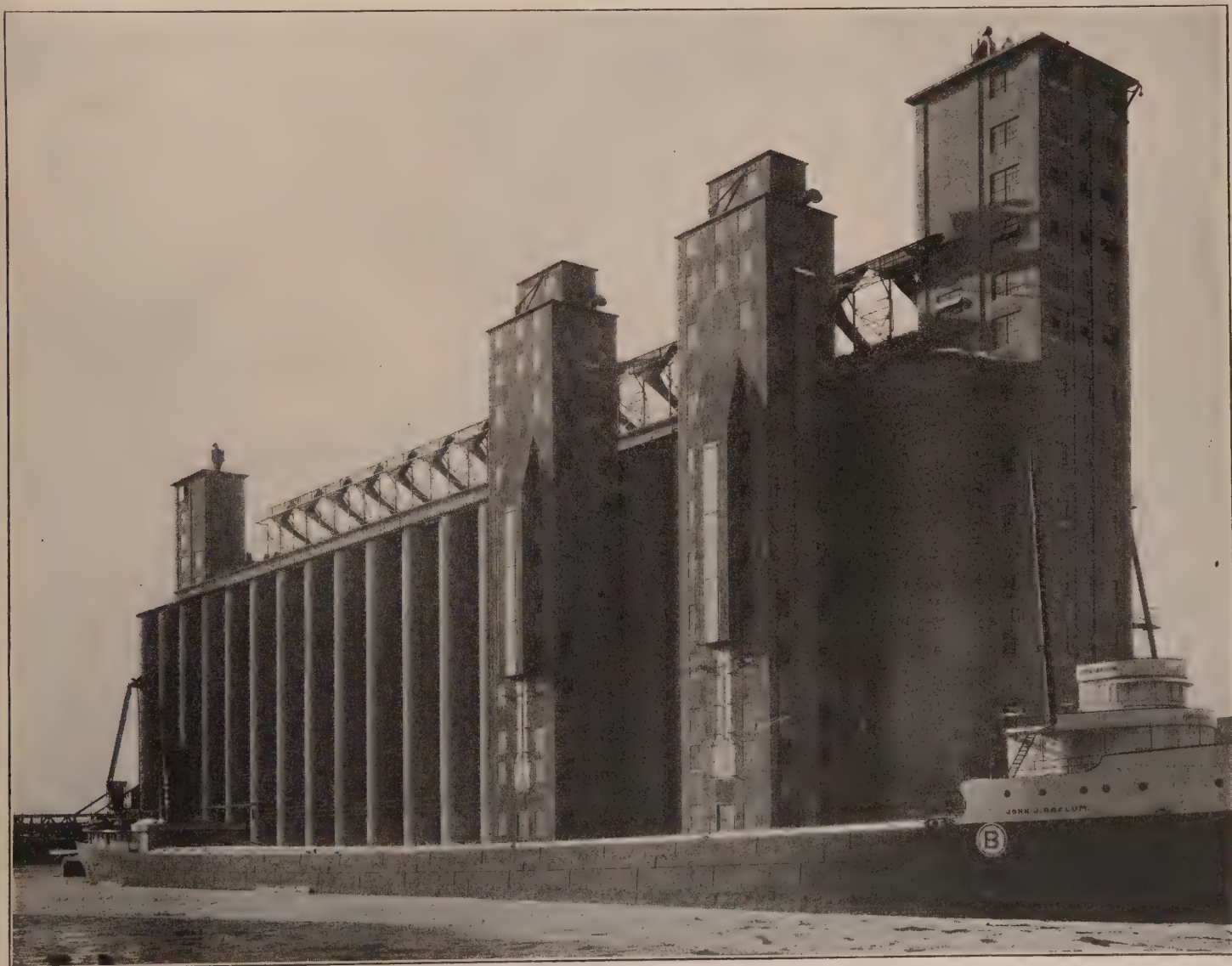
Between the driers and their bin spaces is a central space for the stairway and the three elevator legs. The middle leg, which is primarily for the washers, is the larger, having a 24x14½ inch head pulley, while the two outer legs having 24x11½ inch pulleys serve the coolers, but all can be used for either service.

The ground floor has an addition to house the furnaces of the drier, 18x14 by 18 ft. high. The ground floor is 14 ft. to ceiling, second floor, 13 ft., and top floor over bins 22 ft. 6 ins. high, the entire structure of reinforced concrete.

Electricity from Niagara Falls power comes

directly into the plant thru its own sub-station, the current being transformed from 23,000 volts to 440 volts for use in the G. E. Motors with which the plant is equipped thruout. These motors are of the squirrel cage, continuous service, constant speed type, developing 200 per cent of full load torque at starting with full voltage applied. Bearings are dust proof and self-oiling. Starters for all motors over 5 h.p. are of the G. E. Co.'s C. R. 1034 type, with push button control to stop motor, and overload and no voltage releases, totally inclosed in one housing. Each compensator has safety type disconnecting switch.

Thirty-seven electric motors are required to operate the plant, ranging in size from 200 to 3 horse power. Two motors of 200 h.p. each drive the marine tower lofter legs; two of 150 h.p. drive the marine legs thru silent chain; two of 150 h.p. drive the marine tower shovels; three motors of 150 h.p. drive the two east and one west legs; two of 75 h.p. drive the storage belt conveyors and are reversible; one of 75 h.p. drives the oat clipper; one of 75 h.p. drives the cupola fan, wheel mount; one of 60 h.p. drives the basement fan; three of 60 h.p. drive the shipping belt conveyors, reversible; one of 60 h.p. drives the car puller by clutch; two motors of 30 h.p. move the marine towers and are reversible; a 25-h.p. motor drives the receiving separator; and the dust packer has a 10 h.p. motor. The receiving belt conveyor in the track shed is driven by a 7½ h.p. motor, and the receiving leg operating in connection therewith is driven by a 15-h.p.



The 3,000,000 bu. Reinforced Concrete Elevator of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Co., at Buffalo, N. Y.
[See Pages 373-4-6.]

motor while the car shovel has a 15-h.p. motor using flexible coupling. The drier fan has a 20-h.p. motor, as has the washer leg. Each of the four washers have a 10-h.p. motor, the cooler fans two 15-h.p. motors, and screw conveyors under the driers two 3-h.p. motors, all of these in the drier and washer house having silent chain drives.

An air compressor system is provided for blowing dust out of the electric motors, the pump being driven by a 7½ h.p. motor on first floor of main work house, with pipe lines thru the buildings carrying 90 lbs. pressure.

THE TWO MARINE TOWERS are of structural steel framework, with concrete floor slabs, and are covered with galvanized iron. Each tower is moved by a 30-h.p. crane rated reversible motor running 460 r.p.m., driving a cable drum thru a train of cut gears, with Link Belt silent chain drive. Each marine tower has a 4-drum ship shovel set, the shovel drums driven by 100-h.p. motors thru herringbone, helical cut, single reduction, gear units. The hoist countershafts are driven by 20-h.p. motors on the fifth floor of each marine tower by means of silent chain. A pusher boom for each marine leg is driven by two leather belt drives from the hoist countershaft. One of these is a direct drive and the other a reversible drive.

Each marine leg has two rows of 15x8x8 Buffalo buckets spaced 12 ins. centers, staggered, the head and boot pulleys 98 ft. centers and driven thru double reduction chain drive from 150-h.p. motors. The crossheads of the marine legs have a travel of 58 feet, a wire rope leading from the crosshead to the hoist.

The spout in each tower conveys the grain to a large steel garner with ¼ inch plate bottom having a large ball bearing double acting steel gate at bottom to discharge grain into the 500 bu. hopper scale. Each marine tower scale is provided with a drop gate which is operated by means of a trip located at a convenient point on the side of the scale. The grain from each scale is discharged by means of this drop gate into a large garner having steel sides and steel plate bottom. This garner spouts the grain direct to the boot of the loftier leg in each tower.

Each marine tower loftier leg has four rows of 14x8x8 buckets of the flat back Buffalo type, spaced 13 ins. centers, with the rows staggered. Power is transmitted from the motor to the head pulley by a herringbone helical cut gear reduction set. Grain elevated by means of these legs is discharged direct into the traveling spout. The marine loftier leg, shipping leg and receiving leg have Edmonds Automatic Take-ups.

Vents are provided for the marine tower garners and scales, and the marine tower heads are provided with roller curtains and ventilating suction. The Stewart Patented Vent Sys-

tem is used also on the two marine tower loftier legs.

The two traveling marine towers complete were supplied by the Webster Mfg. Co.

All motors were supplied by the General Electric Co.

The hopper scales were furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

All silent chain by The Link Belt Co.

The several herringbone gear reduction units were made by the Falk Corporation.

Buckets for four stands of elevators, machinery and rolls for six ball bearing belt conveyors, two 48-inch 4-pulley steel frame worm geared trippers and a two drum car puller were supplied by the Weller Mfg. Co.

The direct heat driers were supplied by the O. W. Randolph Co.

The grain cleaners and oat clippers were furnished by the S. Howes Co.

Conveyor supports, car spout supports, ladders, trap doors and miscellaneous structural steel was furnished by the Weller Metal Products Co.

Bin thermometers were supplied by the Zeleny Thermometer Co.

The plant was designed by the A. E. Baxter Engineering Co., and the construction was executed by the James Stewart Corporation.

The plant is under the direct management of Charles H. Williamson with Henry Korn as superintendent. Both men have had long experience which will give to this plant the kind of management and direction which will insure its successful operation.

Des Moines, Ia.—A meeting of the Corn Belt Com'te early last week demanded inclusion of the equalization fee in the proposed farm relief legislation to come before the special session of Congress. The farm agitators have their hearts set on handling that \$250,000,000 revolving fund and can't forget the fun they would have with it.

Winnipeg, Man.—W. Moss Thrasher, sec'y-treas. of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, has resigned following action of the United Farmers of Canada in favoring a proposal for a 100% compulsory pool, declaring he could not carry out policies contrary to his own convictions. His action was followed by the resignations of four others, Geo. F. Edwards, Regina, head of the research department; Miss C. A. Lefebvre, ass't sec'y and organizer; W. B. Francis, solicitor in charge of the legal department; and D. S. Armstrong, ass't solicitor. Autocratic measures can help no issue which is not heartily supported by the majority of all the people, and to gain that support the measure must be fair to all the people.

Soy Beans and the Grain Dealer.

One prominent terminal grain dealer, recently interviewed, stated that soybeans is the one new thing that has been developed for the grain dealers in over a decade. This has been almost as true for the farmers, he said, and told a story about a farmer down in old Virginia who started raising them a few years ago. The farmer said:

"I never started to make money until I started raising soybeans. In the light of my experience I would now figure I was still making money even if I threw the soybeans away, for the land which has been cropped with soybeans will raise twice as much corn as the other."

One of the common faults of which the country grain dealer complains is the farmer's experimental habits. He will put in 20 acres of soybeans for an experiment, raise 400 to 600 bus. and dump them on the grain dealer to be handled. Perhaps several farmers in the same locality will do the same thing, but each will have a different variety, or will harvest the beans at a different time, or have a different quality, and the dealer has the devil's own time trying to make up a car load of uniform quality.

If the dealer can persuade his patrons to plant 40 acres instead of 20 he is in a much better position, for 40 acres will raise from 800 to 1,200 bus., enough for a carload which can be readily shipped to market.

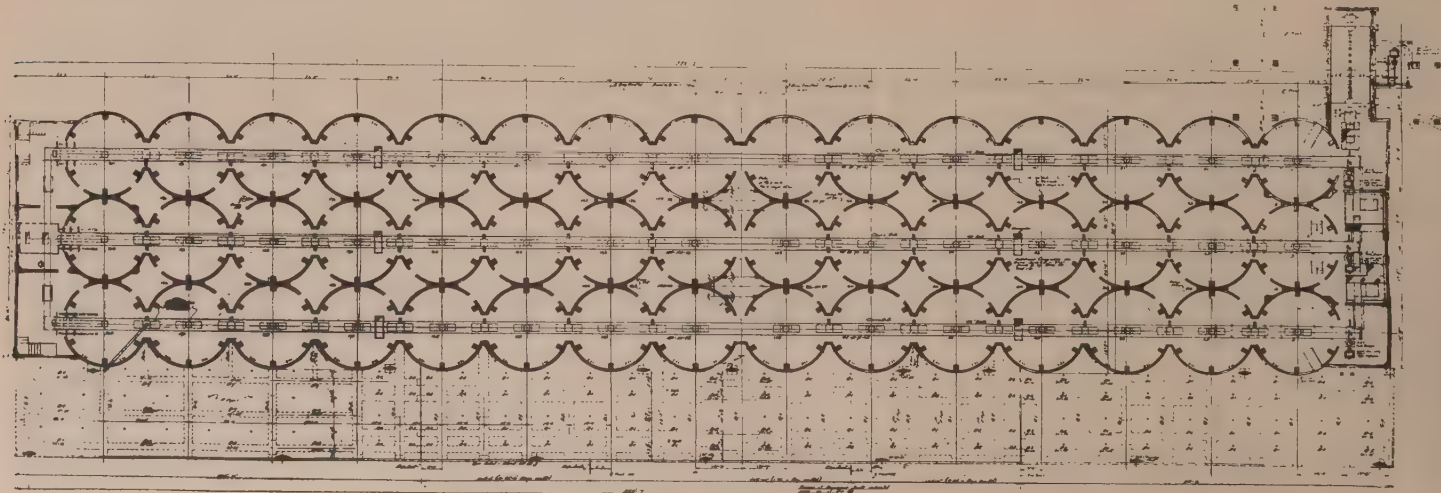
Under present conditions it behooves the country dealer to familiarize himself with soybean qualities and grades, so that he is in a position to state a definite price to the farmers when they bring their offerings, and to do his own mixing in preparing carload shipments. Soybean grades are published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

The profits are greater and the farmers are better satisfied under such conditions than if the dealer has to say:

"Well, I'll take a sample and send it in and see what it grades. You come back in a few days, John. I'll have heard from it then and be able to tell you what I can pay."

The habit of large users in contracting acreage is having an influence in familiarizing dealers with the product, and continued growth in the area put in soybeans may be expected. Soybean compresses are being installed all over the country and a demanding market has already been established.

Soybeans have many advantages. The oil goes into the paint industry, the bakery trades and various other lines. The cake when ground makes a meal with over 40% protein, highly digestible and valuable as a supplement to farm rations or as an ingredient in commercial feeds.



Plan of First Half of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.
[See Pages 373-4-5.]

The Care of Electric Motors.

BY C. W. GUSTAFSON, Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

The use of electricity for power has, in the past few years, advanced by leaps and bounds. Where, a comparatively short time ago electric power was common only in the more thickly settled sections of the country, the service of the power companies has been so extended that now only the very remote districts are without service.

Elevator and mill owners have been quick to realize the many advantages which electric power offers them with the result that the number of electrically equipped plants leads those using other forms of power by a large margin.

With the increased use of electricity in grain handling plants we could naturally expect an increase in fire losses caused by electric wiring and apparatus. This has actually happened, but the increase has not been as great in proportion as the extension of the use of electricity. This is an indication that plant owners and electricians are becoming better acquainted with electrical hazards, are purchasing the right kind of motors and control equipment, are following rules to the letter in making the installation, and finally, but by no means of least importance, are giving the installation proper care after it is made.

AN ANALYSIS of fire losses caused by electrical hazards in mills and elevators shows that practically every loss which has been suffered could be traced to either an incorrect original installation, or abuse or lack of maintenance of one which may have been correct in the beginning.

To motors can be laid the blame for the greatest proportion of electrical fires in mills and elevators. This is not to be wondered at when one considers the extreme conditions of dust and heavy service under which motors are often called upon to operate in such plants.

Investigation has shown that the more prominent causes of motor fires are the following:

(1) Overloading of motors combined with improper or inoperative overload protective devices, causing overheating of windings of motors.

(2) Dust accumulations on the coils and in the ventilating slots of motors preventing proper dissipation of heat generated.

(3) Excessive wear of bearings, in time permitting the rotor to come into contact with the stator with resultant overloading or stalling of motor and possibly damaging windings of the stator.

(4) Breakdown of insulation in coils caused by natural deterioration or by, what is more common, rapid deterioration by action of dust and excess oil on insulation, in time causing a short circuit or ground.

(5) Single phasing, that is, attempt of a two or three phase motor to operate on one phase only, caused by blowing of a fuse or open circuit in one line. With the motor carrying normal load this causes the one phase still in circuit to be overloaded with resultant overheating.

(6) Sparks from open brushes on single phase, direct current, or slip ring motors being thrown or coming in contact with dust or other combustible material.

(7) Low voltage. That is, the voltage across the terminals of the motor is materially below that at which the motor is intended to operate, making it necessary for the motor to draw more current than with rated voltage to do the work required of it. This higher current causes heating of the coils and eventually a burnout with resultant fire.

Practically all of such motor trouble can be eliminated by making original installations in the right manner and then by providing for the necessary maintenance. The following rules, if followed closely, will largely overcome the faults outlined above:

(1) Do not overload motors. A motor is built to do so much and asking it to do more is abuse. When planning your plant be sure to

select motors which will carry the load required of them under all conditions. Grinder motors are often overloaded when an attempt is made to hurry a job of grinding by opening up the feed, a practice that will be sure to lose you money sooner or later. Keep overload protective devices in proper condition so that the fuses or overload relays will open the circuit to the motor should it be overloaded. Do not "plug" fuses or render protective devices inoperative. They are the safety valves on your motor and wiring.

(2) Keep open type motors clean by frequent blowing out of coils and ventilating slots. This is best done by means of a small motor driven hand blower or by compressed air piped to a point near the motor with a hose and nozzle so arranged that all parts of the motor may be reached. It is often found that in some locations it is almost impossible to keep a motor clean even when a schedule calling for frequent cleaning is followed. In such cases the only remedy is to replace the motor with one of the enclosed type or enclose the motor in a ventilated fire resistive enclosure.

(3) See that all motor bearings are in good condition at all times and that there is proper clearance between the rotor and stator at all points. Sleeve bearings usually need frequent oiling. Use the proper amount of oil, not so little that bearings will tend to run hot, nor so much that excess oil is thrown into the windings and to the floor. Keep bearings free from dust and dirt. Use only the best grade of oil. Change oil every six months or oftener. If bearings are of the ring oiling type see that rings turn freely. Ball and roller bearing motors are now on the market and appear to be well suited for application to drives in dusty locations.

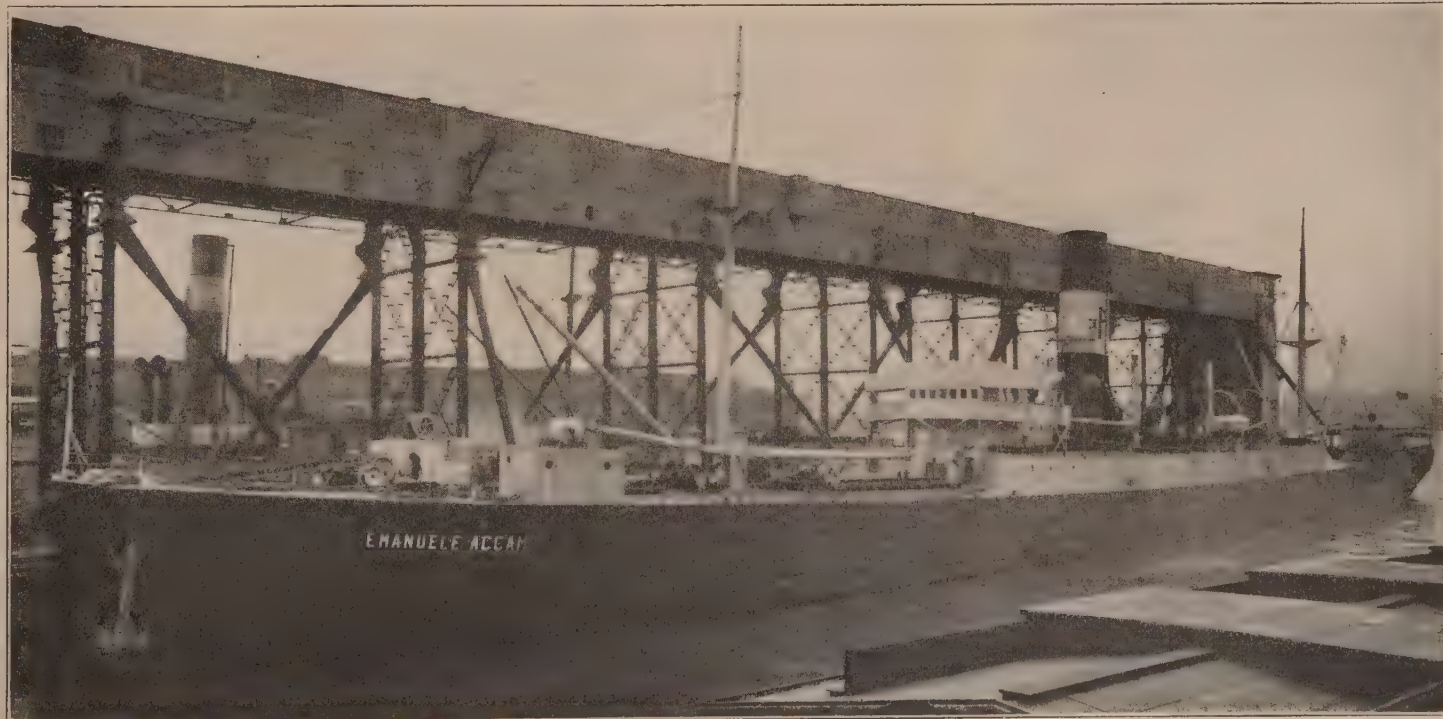
(4) All motors having open brushes or sliding contacts, unless located in separate non-combustible power houses, are required by insurance companies to be enclosed in fire resistive enclosures to eliminate the hazard of ignition of dust by sparks from such contacts or brushes.

(5) If considerable trouble is experienced from blowing fuses and tripping of control apparatus and you are sure that your motors are not overloaded, have a voltage test made to determine what voltage you have at your plant when operating. If this is found to be more than 10% below that at which your motors are intended to operate, your troubles are probably due to low voltage caused by transformers which are too small or by too small cables from the transformer to the building, or it may be caused by wire of insufficient size inside the building.

(6) In spite of even the best care, motors will burn out and cause fires. It is better that such fires be confined to the motor alone, rather than being communicated to the rest of the plant. For this reason, when installing new motors or replacing old ones with some of modern design, select only those of the enclosed type ventilated or enclosed fan-cooled types. They are particularly adapted to the severe dust conditions prevailing in mills and ele-

The Largest Single Ocean Cargo of Wheat.

A recent check of exports developed that the largest single cargo of wheat shipped across the Atlantic was carried from the Port of Baltimore in the steamship "Emmanuele Accai" bound for Antwerp, February 27, 1929. The cargo, totaling 448,582 bushels, 50 pounds, was loaded on the vessel at the B. & O. R. R. pier, Locust Point, Pennsylvania Railroad pier, Canton, and the Western Maryland Railway pier, Port Covington. The bulk of the cargo, 361,646 bus., was put into the vessel at the B. & O. Railroad pier at Locust Point.



Loading the Largest Cargo of Grain Ever Taken from Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27, 1929.

vators and cost but slightly more than motors of the open type. The increased cost is soon made up for by the decreased cost of maintenance, the increased life, and the credit in your insurance rate. Motors of the open type already in place in locations where dust conditions are severe should be enclosed in fire resistive enclosures, specifications for the construction of which your insurance office will be glad to furnish.

IN CONCLUSION, let us again emphasize the importance of the proper care of motors. The benefits are many. Reduction of fire hazards is but one. To this may be added the direct benefits to the plant owner; saving in expense of rewinding motors; elimination of loss in operating time while motors are being rewound or replaced; and the lengthening of the life of motors. Such advantages cannot be overlooked by the modern mill or elevator owner who is interested in keeping down the cost of maintenance.

As Visitors See the Activities on the Chicago Board of Trade.

By WILLIAM C. EATON, MEMBER CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

In going thru my papers the other day I found a very interesting communication written by a New York friend who after visiting the Chicago Board of Trade for the first time was much impressed with the activities of our exchange. The communication conveys in an intimate way the activities on the Exchange as this visitor saw them from the visitors' gallery. His interest in the commercial spectacle is, I believe, common to almost all who see the trading in the pits for the first time, and I take pleasure in quoting it:

I personally think that the Chicago Board of Trade is the noisiest place for men to be doing business in that I ever heard of. You hear the noise long before you get in sight of it. (This is, of course, in the summer when the windows are open.) It is a very different noise from anything I ever heard—something like a baseball game, only not a bit like that, for it is so steady and continuous with never a stopping tone of noisy shouting, touched up every once in a while when somebody gets extra excited or anxious to be heard or has a pair of extra strong lungs and he shrieks or bellows out louder than anybody else.

I went in at the big front door on Jackson boulevard. My companion didn't know any more than I did how to get to the source of the racket, but we asked a guard and he showed us some big marble stairs to go up. We did so, following the winding steps until we came out in the visitors' gallery, which is built up at one end of a great big room mighty bare looking. I think the janitors must have been on a vacation, as there was plenty of grain scattered all over the floor. Then came the thought as I was entering that it looked like a good sweep- ing would do it no harm.

One of the first things I noticed was the stained glass windows at the top of the big plain ones, which seemed so out of place somehow. They were more suitable in a church or temple. Then the thought came to me it really was a Temple of Commerce I was entering. On one side of the room I noticed a lot of little tables, most of them with little paper bags of something. I suppose they contained seed or grain samples.

There were four places in the room with round stairs up, then down, like a stile, only in a circle which I recognized from remarks from my gallery associates were known as "Pits." I was able to see the quotation boards and so figure out for myself which was the wheat pit, corn pit and oat pit; but I couldn't imagine what the other one was. I later learned that it was the cotton pit, where the brokers were trading in cotton. I saw still another pit and wondered what it was, so I looked around for somebody to ask. Then I noticed that there was a guard in the balcony. I thought he might be there for the purpose of explaining things to visitors. I went over and asked him what the other pit was. He told me it was the provision pit, where meat products as well as lard were traded in. So I knew that much more about your most interesting and fascinating business.

The tables, he said, were cash grain department tables and that various firms identified with the Board of Trade rented them. Each firm using the drawers and locking the samples up in the drawers after business hours were over. The sales made in this department of the exchange, he told me, were for actual grain. I suppose they pay real money—I mean cash right away for this business these men do, as he said it was the "cash grain department."

In the Pit.—The pits are, I was told, for trading purposes, and I confess I am sure I do not know exactly what that means. When I come

to Chicago again I want you to explain this phase of your business to me. Most of the men in the pits seemed to me to be just about crazy. They were waving their hands and arms and wiggling their heads and shaking their fists at each other and everybody either talking or shouting at the top of his voice. I could not understand one single word of what they said. Sometimes it sounded like "Semty-semm-semneighths." Whether they were saying anything about seventy anything or not I don't yet know. The guard said they were bidding for wheat. The wheat pit was the one closest to where we were seated, so I could watch the brokers at close range.

I noticed four men in particular in tan coats standing about the same distance from each other around this pit, so that they divided it into quarters. At first glance I thought they might be some of the officials, but there were a great many others wearing silk coats also, so I finally decided that there were not any officials around the pit, but just that the men did not wear their street coats, probably knowing that they would not remain in a state of sufficient respectability to wear home if they did. There was one real fat man who did not have on any coat. He must have been "some trader," for he was on the jump all the time and his face was red and dripping from his frantic efforts. And there was a real old man with benevolent looking white hair who should have been home playing with his grandchildren. I thought he was not so violent in his exertions as most of them, but he did seem so anxious about what he was doing that it was rather pathetic to watch him.

One man facing us was most interesting to watch. He was rather tall and slim, slightly bald, and what hair he had was so dark by contrast. He was so quiet that he really stood out startlingly from among the rest of the crowd. He made hardly any moves at all, just stood there with his arms folded most of the time, making a few notes, but you never saw anything so alive as that man's eyes. I know that he was seeing or hearing everything near him—his eyes were darting from one place to another like lightning, and once in a while when he would hold up his hand or give a quick nod with his head it seemed as if he sent real actual lightning out of them and hit whoever he directed it at. It seemed to me he was so quiet and so self-mastered that he was really more than anyone else around him the master of the game they were all playing.

The Finger Signals.—I asked the guard if the men down there in the pit really knew what they were doing and he said that they did. He told us that if they hold up one finger it means five thousand bushels, two fingers ten thousand bushels, and so on, the whole hand being held up meaning 25 thousand bushels, and if the fingers are turned up with the back of the hand out it means they want to buy that much, the palm turned out they want to sell that much. I could see then that they were doing just as he explained.

The Telegraphers.—To make the confusion greater one side of the room or part of it was full of telegraphers and telegraph instruments, all buzzing away as hard as they could. There were wires running over the room from this place to the quotation boards. Around that they were sending baskets along with messages in them like cash baskets in the old style department stores. At least it is my belief that these baskets carried messages. Messenger boys, well I can assure you having seen it with my own eyes that those messenger boys on the grain exchange are speedy, all right. The way they go flying around all over the place sliding into their man, handing the message to or taking it from him, like league baseball players stealing a base and the number of them, they fairly seemed to swarm like flies around a sugar bowl.

These young men I learned sometimes grow up to be brokers and grain men and that many of your prominent men in the grain trade are graduates from the ranks of the messenger. One thing I don't know anything about that I saw is called the ticker over close to the telegraph department. There are several baskets there with a long string of narrow white paper "tape," I think the guard called it, unrolling from somewhere and filling up the basket. He said there were opinions on it. It was most incomprehensible to me and I did not even try to understand what it was all about for I knew that I would never succeed. But I hope you can tell me what makes it unroll like it does and where it comes from and who forms these opinions or makes the quotations.

Just before the market closed somewhere around quarter after one there was a most violent outbreak of shouting, yelling and wild scrambling among the men in the wheat pit. Messenger boys seemed to come from every direction carrying slips of various hues, some blue, yellow, white, green, and many colors. These I was told were the orders from customers coming over the private telephones on the exchange floor which are connected with the offices with which the brokers are identified, coming from customers who are connected and operating in the grain market in various parts of the United States.

I was amazed when I was told that the houses connected with the Chicago Board of Trade had a network of private wires extending from ocean to ocean, from Canada to Florida, and some houses with wires operating in Cuba. I was startled at hearing a huge gong sound three distinct times which marked the closing of one of the wildest scenes I have ever had the privilege of watching. Suddenly the lights were dimmed, brokers were leaving the exchange floor and quiet was restored. The roar of the pit had ceased and the people in the gallery were leaving. I thoroughly enjoyed my visit to your exchange.

I would like nothing better than to be identified with the grain business from what I have seen of it today, but I do not think I could qualify as a broker as to my way of thinking to qualify one must be possessed with extraordinary capabilities such as courage, a hair trigger mind, quick eye, know the sign language perfectly to communicate with your associate brokers in the pit and to have a keen memory in order to keep the various prices, options and amounts in mind when trading in the market.

The man who does the usual thing in the usual way is buried in a milling herd of humanity. Nothing so lessens competition as originality of endeavor.

The caterwauling complaints of those who would curb the futures and speculative trading in grain and cotton have not ceased in spite of the overwhelming defeat of the Caraway bill. Senator Robinson of Arkansas has already proposed an amendment to substitute the Vinson bill which passed the House of Representatives. Further the House has under consideration the Dickinson bill which would bind the grain speculator with further restrictions, tho this is thought to have little chance of passage. The Vinson bill would put the cotton trader in the same boat with the grain trader.

Rumania.—The final figures compiled by the Rumanian Department of Agriculture show a total corn crop of only 2,753,380 metric tons (108,000,000 bus.), a decrease of 31,000,000 bus. compared with the 1927 crop and the smallest corn crop Rumania has raised since the war. Since corn is one of the principal foods of the peasants, a recent meeting of the Council of Ministers passed a resolution authorizing the Central Co-operative Society to borrow sufficient funds from the Dresdner Bank of Berlin to purchase 15,500 tons (610,235 bus.) of corn and 11,000 tons (505,230 bus.) of barley, which purchase will likely be made in Berlin.



A. & O. Grain Co.'s Elevator at Argenta, Ill.
[See Facing Page.]

New Elevators at Argenta and Oreana, Ill.

A new elevator was built at Argenta and an extensive addition constructed at Oreana, Ill., to increase the facilities of the A. & O. Grain Co. operating elevators at these points. These modern houses greatly increase the company's ability to handle receipts with all the dispatch demanded by the present day farmers. The A. & O. Grain Co. is principally owned by the Evans interests and has its headquarters at Decatur.

The new house at Argenta is a 37x43 ft. structure, 90 ft. high, cribbed, iron-clad and set on a full concrete foundation and basement. It has capacity for 45,000 bus. of small grain in its 13 bins, one of which is suitable for ear corn and three of which are over the driveway to facilitate turning the grain thru a draft or serving farmer patrons in bulk. Two receiving sinks are provided, each fitted with ear corn drags, and two legs which permit transfer of grain to any bin in the house or thru a hopper scale to a car via either a loading spout or a Boss Air Blast Car Loader.

Each of the two legs incloses a 5-ply rubber belt 16 inches wide and carrying 15-inch buckets. These are slow speed legs since they must handle ear corn, and gain their capacity thru their size.

Machinery includes a Western Corn Sheller and a Western Gyrating Cleaner, both of which are fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings for easy operation.

Outbound weighing is done thru a 500-bu. hopper scale, with beam located down on the working floor to permit operation of the scale and checking of drafts by the same man who looks after running the elevator. From the hopper of this scale grain can be dumped thru a spout or thru the Boss Air Blast Car Loader as may be desired.

Steam power is used. The boiler and engine are located in a fire-proof brick powerhouse adjacent the elevator and power is transmitted thru a system of shafting into the elevator and to the cupola thru a transmission rope.

Cobs and shucks from the corn that is shelled constitute the principal supply of fuel. This utilization of waste is mindful of the story of

the enterprising promotor who was going to make a fortune by starting a cat farm. Only in the case of utilization of corn cobs for fuel the method actually works and during the heavy movement the power bill is pretty well taken care of by what most elevators in the corn belt find a sometimes difficult and hazardous problem of disposal.

One of the unusual features of construction is a Cyclone Dust Collecting system working in the cupola and on the legs and taking the dust and silks from the cleaner. Instead of discharging into a dust house this system discharges into the firebox of the boiler. A steam jet working at the elbow where the pipes enter the firebox keeps the draft away from the dust collecting system and directs it over the fires to the chimney. When the system is not being used it is readily disconnected from the firebox to eliminate fire hazards.

The shafting is fitted with Hyatt Roller Bearings at all major bearing points. There are 19 of these bearings. Bearings on the head shafts are specially designed to be self-aligning. The bearings as well as the man-lift and most of the other machinery in the house, were supplied by Union Iron Works.

The project was completed last summer ahead of the early movement of corn. M. C. Cooper, manager of the Argenta properties of the A. & O. Grain Co., expresses great satisfaction with the new plant's ability to handle and ship receipts rapidly.

Immediately after completing the new elevator at Argenta, Frank Harris, superintending building operations, transferred his attention to construction of additional storage at the Oreana elevator, which has just been completed. Here a 25,000 bu. annex for small grains and a 10,000 bu. crib for ear corn was built on the opposite side of the engine house from where the old elevator is in operation. Three bins are located in a 24x24 ft. iron-clad studded structure 75 ft. high. The crib immediately adjacent, filled and served from this house, is 24x48 ft. and 24 ft. high, divided into two long bins, lined with small-mesh heavy galvanized screen wire so they can be used for oats and shelled corn as well as ear corn.

This elevator has two sinks, one with gravity feed to a small grain leg, extending 75 ft. from

the boot up to the top of the cupola and inclosing a 16-inch, 5-ply belt carrying 15-inch cups. This leg serves the three small grain bins, the Western Gyrating Cleaner and the spouting that transfers grain to the old house for loading into cars.

The second sink has ear-corn drags to deliver this commodity into the boot of the 50 ft. ear-corn leg, inclosing a 5-ply, 16-inch rubber belt carrying 15-inch cups. This leg has a turn-head to spout the grain handled directly into one end of the nearest crib or into a steel-lined chain conveyor system that extends thru a conveyor gallery over the roofs of the cribs. Three openings in this conveyor trough permit emptying grain into either of the two cribs at three points along its length.

A similar drag at the bottom of the crib delivers ear corn to the Hyatt equipped Western Corn Sheller, which empties into the boot of the longer leg. A by-pass is arranged for passage of small grains when the cribs are used for such commodities.

Two 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse coal oil engines set in diagonal corners of the concrete engine house, supply power for a system of line-shafts and clutches for operation of both houses. All the power of both engines can be used in operating both houses at the same time or can be diverted to turn the machinery in either one of the elevators. Power requirements are reduced with the use of 15 Hyatt Roller Bearings at major bearing points on the shafting and on the head-shafts in the new house, as well as Hyatt equipped machinery. Power is transmitted to the head pulleys of the legs thru transmission rope extending the length of each leg.

The bearings, the cleaning and shelling machinery, the manlift and practically all of the elevating equipment was supplied by Union Iron Works.

The old house from which grain is run into cars has one leg, a hopper scale and a Boss Air Blast Car Loader as well as gravity spout for this operation. H. C. Luckenbill, manager for the Oreana properties, is well pleased with the new annex and the increased facilities.

Smile Coaxers

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

Tricks of Grain Dealers.

Idle moments and busy minds often result in practical jokes by the elevator managers. This is just as true of the grain trade as of any other. Two such jokers were discussing their jokes in the shade of a cottonwood on a burning July afternoon.

"Remember, Charlie," said John, "when the farmer with 10 sacks of wheat drove on your scale? While you were out in the elevator dumping the wheat someone moved the balancing weight from the butt of the scale beam and you couldn't weigh the farmer back. Seemed like the wagon weighed just about as much empty as it did full. You had a devil of a job figuring out which weights you should subtract from which."

"I got back at you for that, John, when I took that blind horse you used to use for power and replaced him with a red cow while you were at dinner. Didn't make any difference how much you hollered, that cow didn't seem to have any intentions about doin' the elevatin' for you."

Charlie started feeling thru his pockets. He felt for several seconds. The longer he felt, the more puzzled became his expression.

"What in the tunket happened to my pipe and tobacco?" Then, as he saw them in the dexterous hands of John, "Oh! you've got 'em, you son-of-a-gun. Well, here, you forgot somethin'. Here's the matches."—H. J. Sahs, Salem, S. D.



A. & O. Grain Co.'s New Elevator at Oreana, Ill.
[See Facing Page.]

Enforcing Chattel Mortgage in Another State.

W. N. Mitchell brought suit and got judgment against C. R. Patton for \$212.13 and interest, based on the condition that if Mitchell recovered judgment against C. G. White in Ellis County, Okla., the C. B. Cozart Grain Co., of Higgins, Tex., should pay Patton \$212.13, but no part of the Oklahoma judgment for \$357.62 and costs was paid, the \$212.13 being the proceeds of certain grain involved in the Oklahoma suit.

By delivering to the Cozart Grain Co. an indemnity bond, E. L. Harlan and C. R. Patton, partners, induced it to pay the \$212.13 to them.

Mitchell had sued White in Oklahoma to foreclose a chattel mortgage lien on the wheat or the proceeds thereof, but neither the wheat nor the proceeds were ever in Oklahoma or under the jurisdiction of the Oklahoma court. The court of Civil Appeals of Texas on Dec. 5, 1928, decided against Mitchell, reversing the Lipscomb County Court, and said:

The court decreed that the wheat or the proceeds "heretofore garnished in the hands of the C. B. Cozart Grain Co. be held by said garnishee pending the final determination of the cause now pending in said District Court of Ellis County, Okla., said cause being docketed, in said court as No. 2036, and that upon a determination of the said Ellis County case, if such determination be favorable to the defendant Mitchell, who is plaintiff in said Ellis County case, then and in such event that the money in the hands of garnishee, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the sum which may be owing said Mitchell, upon the notes involved in said litigation, be paid to said Mitchell, but in the event there is an excess of money in the hands of said garnishee over and above what may be necessary to pay off and satisfy any sum that may be owing said Mitchell upon said notes, that such excess shall be paid to the plaintiffs herein, Harlan & Patton, and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that in the event the said Ellis County case terminates favorably to the defendant White and it is found that he was entitled to the grain brought by defendant Mitchell into Lipscomb County, Tex., and sold to garnishee herein, then and in such event, that the proceeds of the sale of said grain shall be paid to the said plaintiff, and it is further ordered that said garnishee may pay over said moneys to defendant Mitchell or to plaintiff herein, as the case may be, as may be indicated by certified copy of the judgment which may be rendered in said Ellis County, Okla., District Court case."

A judgment must dispose of all the issues between all the parties and of the entire subject-matter of the litigation. If the judgment in a garnishment proceeding is alternative, conditional, or contingent, it is a nullity. "A judgment must be specific and certain or capable of being made so by proper construction and such as defendant may readily understand and be capable of performing." "It is a general rule that judgments must not be conditioned upon any contingency and it has been held that an alternative or conditional judgment is wholly void." "As a general rule, judgment cannot be in the alternative for one thing or another, but must specifically determine the rights of the parties in a definitive manner."

Under the authorities that part of the Lipscomb County judgment with reference to the payment of the proceeds to one party or the other, contingent upon the outcome of the suit in Oklahoma, is void and vested in Mitchell no right to the proceeds, regardless of the determination of the issue in the Oklahoma case. In so far as the Oklahoma judgment attempted to foreclose a chattel mortgage lien upon property situated in Texas, it is a nullity, and the Texas courts were not bound to respect it, 15 R. C. L. 909, 910, more especially because the Texas judgment was rendered first. Mitchell, therefore, acquired no right to sue Patton in virtue of the Oklahoma court decision.

We are further of the opinion that Mitchell cannot recover against Patton because there is no privity between them with reference to the fund in issue.

"Where there are two claimants for the same money and one of them is recognized as being entitled to it by the person from whom it is due and is paid, the other cannot sue him to recover the money for the reason that having received the money under a claim of right in himself, the law will not imply any contract or promise by him to hold the money for the use of the other claimant or to pay it over to him and therefore, there is not, under the circumstances, any privity of contract on which to found the action."

Patton did not obtain the money from the grain company for the benefit of Mitchell or under any promise to hold it for him. His pur-

pose in getting it was to apply to the satisfaction of his own debt against White, and he was under no obligation to hold it for Mitchell. Patton was not a party to the Lipscomb County case, the effect of the judgment is to dismiss the action as to him. He did not set up his claim against White in Lipscomb County and was content with the judgment of dismissal. Altho it is possible that the grain company might, upon proper proceedings, recover the amount paid Patton in an action based upon the indemnity bond, it is clear that Mitchell has no right to recover upon the record before us. Judgment is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded.

Reversed.—12 S. W. (2d) 146.

Favors Automatic Sampler.

Edward B. Ramsey, general manager of the central selling agency of the Canadian wheat pool, testified at a hearing before the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission that the pool had installed an automatic grain sampler at all its terminals. He said:

Tests with 16,842 cars had shown that there was a variation of 4.31 per cent as between the Winnipeg grading and unload grading based on the automatic sample. These tests had been carried out in December, 1928. Some 53 samples had been raised and 92 lowered in grade, and total changes in grading had amounted to 727. According to pool grading, there should have been 885 changes. No "hold full" cars were included in this test.

For the month of January, the number of tests was lower, but the percentage change was higher. The largest discrepancy was in the matter of dockage. The automatic sampler should be recognized as standard equipment, and the pool intended to make application to have this done. In my opinion, this sampler was no longer in the experimental stage. Tests indicated that it took samples from every five bushels of grain in a car, and dealt accurately with mixtures.

Athens, Greece.—A decree of the Greek Government, effective Feb. 28, materially reduces the import duties on wheat, wheat flour, meslin, maize, sorghum, malt.—Commercial Attache Gardner Richardson.

Belfast, Ireland.—James Gallagher, one of the oldest grain merchants in Belfast, brother of the late Thomas Gallagher, and well known in the export trade of all exporting countries, died on Feb. 4, aged 87. He had a large connection in the United States. Despite his great age he carried on his business to the time of his death. Besides his grain business he had big interests in several manufacturing, transporting, and distilling enterprises.

The Day Company in New Quarters.

The Day Company, Minneapolis, dust collecting engineers, manufacturers and contractors, announces its removal once more to larger quarters at 3132 Snelling avenue, Minneapolis, where it will have some 15,000 sq. ft. of floor space, overhead room especially adapted for its particular manufacturing needs, and trackage.

The company began its existence as a small sheet metal shop in the milling district of Minneapolis forty-three years ago, specializing in mill and elevator work, and has found it necessary to move four times since then to accommodate its increasing business.

As the dust problems in elevators increased, the company recognized not only the need for new equipment, but also that the solution required technical engineering as well as practical knowledge. This led to the employment of new engineers and the establishment of an experimental department, which the company still maintains. As a result new devices were and are being constantly conceived and patented, until today this company is a leader in the designing, manufacturing and installation of up-to-date, scientific dust collecting systems.

In 1924, when the United States Bureau of Agriculture, in conjunction with the National Fire Insurance Underwriters and terminal elevator owners, was making exhaustive investigations leading to the reduction of the serious dust explosion and fire hazards and health menace developed by the dust in elevators, The Day Company was chosen to design and install a model dust collecting system in a Minneapolis elevator, which installation resulted in this company's overhauling the old and installing new dust collecting systems in practically all of the elevators in the state of Minnesota. This installation also has served as a basis for specifications for many other dust collecting systems.

During its long life, The Day Company has pursued the policy of continually augmenting its executive, engineering and manufacturing forces with new and younger members, thus maintaining the utmost efficiency and modernity in all of its departments and, above all, preserving the very enviable world-wide reputation for reliability which it has built up.

We shall get farm relief when it comes by the operation of the well-known law of The Survival of the Fittest and that when enough lazy farmers and inefficient farmers and farmers on poor land and farmers whose heart is not really in the job are crowded out. Then we men who have grit enough to hang on—we shall come into our own.—Jared Van Wagenen in American Agriculturist.



New Plant of the Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Pine Bluff, Ark.—Work on remodeling our plant started March 1 and we expect it to be completed April 15. It includes a new mixed feed plant, poultry feed unit, etc.—Riley Feed Mfg. Co.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—New members recently admitted to the Grain Trade Ass'n are the following: George Albers, E. A. Deming, Evan C. Evans, Jr., W. B. Lowenthal, Walter J. Unna, P. E. Van Driessche.

San Francisco, Cal.—The com'te having in charge the organization plans of the new Merchants Exchange Stock Trading Ass'n has been appointed, as follows: W. H. Allen, A. J. Ames, Edward Eyre, L. B. Hart, Herbert Jones, R. D. Joyce, I. Moss, M. H. Salz, W. L. Shaw and F. A. Somers. Col. Allen G. Wright, attorney, will guide the com'te in its organization work.

San Francisco, Cal.—The fifth annual convention of the California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city on April 12 and 13. On account of the large amount of legislation affecting the grain and feed business that is now under consideration by the state legislature, Sec'y E. J. Strommes says that this convention will be an important one.

CANADA

Aylmer, Ont.—F. D. White recently placed an order for a 24-inch Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Newdale, Man.—A. Forsythe & Co.'s elevator here burned during the week of March 11 and 35,000 bus. of grain were lost.

Toronto, Ont.—The Lakeside Milling Co., Ltd., has had its mill and elevator completely overhauled and it is now in full operation.

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Elvtr. Co., will erect an addition of reinforced concrete to its rail shed that houses the machinery for moving the grain thru the warehouses.

New Westminster, B. C.—The Harbor Commissioners' new 1,000,000-bu. elevator here, also known as the Fraser River Elvtr., was reported, on March 9, as about ready to receive grain.

Chief Justice J. T. Brown, head of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, is reported as having announced that an interim report will soon be given by the commission to the Federal Parliament.

Victoria, B. C.—The new Panama Pacific Grain Elevator made its first shipments on the steamers "Kofuku Maru" Feb. 13, 74,426 bus. of wheat to the Orient, and "Cape Ortelgal" Feb. 24, 45,144 bus. of barley to Europe.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange has been urged by some of its members to establish a trading in stocks and bonds department. A petition was sent to the council of the exchange suggesting an investigation as to the feeling of the entire membership on the subject.

Ottawa, Ont.—The com'te on agriculture and colonization will probably be the scene of a lively skirmish interesting to all Canadian grain handlers when the amended resolution requiring that protein content be made a factor in wheat grading comes up before that body.

Vancouver, B. C.—A bill has been introduced at Ottawa proposing the authorization of a loan of an additional \$10,000,000 to the Harbor Commissioners of Vancouver, for needed extensions to the elevator facilities of this port. The granting of this loan is expected as a matter of course.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—A new 1,700-barrel unit has just been put into operation here by the Robin Hood Mills, making the total capacity of the mills 3,400 barrels per day. Another unit will be added soon, to be of concrete and metal construction. Jackson & Sons have been given the contract for constructing the concrete bins.

Sarnia, Ont.—In addition to the new 2,000,000-bu. unit under construction at the Sarnia Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, the capacity of this port will be further increased this summer by an enlargement of the winter harbor capacity from 17 to 23 average sized grain vessels, bringing the total capacity of the port to 10,000,000 bus.

Kingston, Ont.—If the city of Kingston will furnish a suitable site and arrange for the government to do the dredging, the Canada Steamship Lines are willing to erect a 4,000,000-bu. elevator here. But the "if" looms large, since the city would be obliged to buy much property, and also a great deal of dredging would be necessary.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The new unit at the plant of the International Milling Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is now in operation. It has a capacity of 1,700 barrels, making the total capacity of the plant 3,200 barrels. The equipment includes Allis-Chalmers Rolls, with tex-rope differential drives, nine Nordyke Sifters and ten Nordyke Purifiers.

Calgary, Alta.—The Alberta Wheat Pool is said to have decided on 56 points in the province where it will either buy or build elevators during the present year. The pool already has 318 country elevators, which with the proposed new ones will make a total of 374. Where the price asked for existing elevators compares favorably with the cost of building new ones, elevators will be bot.

Ft. Churchill, Man.—The town site at Ft. Churchill (the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway) has been turned over to the government of Manitoba by the federal government of Canada, sites for terminal grain elevators being reserved. This confirms the previous report of a proposed government owned and operated elevator and warehouse to be erected at this point. It is said that plans for the elevator are now being considered by the Dominion Government.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Merchants Exchange, having outgrown its present commodious quarters in the Merchants Exchange Building, which was erected for it in 1923, has entered into a lease for extensive ground floor quarters in a building to be erected at the corner of Hastings and Burrard streets, which will be completed in 1930. The owner of the building is Stinson's Canadian Development Co., Ltd. The Marine Building, as it is called, will be 19 stories above ground and three below. Construction was started about the middle of March. When completed it will form the central point of the shipping, grain and export business of the port of Vancouver.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—Officers of the Grain Exchange elected at the annual meeting held March 11 are as follows: Pres., T. H. Kelly; first vice-pres., H. L. Wierman; second vice-pres., George Russell; treas., Robert C. Johnson; sec'y, H. G. Mundhenk.

Wray, Colo.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. has let the contract to the A. E. Roberts Construction Co. for the erection of a new elevator and warehouse, work to start at once and to be completed by June 15. About \$15,000 will be expended.

Burlington, Colo.—B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City have opened a branch office here in charge of Jack McCarthy, making the eighteenth branch for the company. Both cash and futures are being handled, as well as option trading in other commodities. Quotations on grain in all markets are available, L. C. Henry being in charge of this department.

ILLINOIS

Taylor Ridge, Ill.—Wayne Bros. have had a feed mill installed in their elevator.

Palestine, Ill.—J. H. Prather recently installed a No. 3 d.c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Leonard, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. has added a No. 2 Jay Bee Hammer Mill to its equipment.

Brownwood, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by windstorm on March 6.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a motor truck scale installed by the Superior Scale Co.

Penfield, Ill.—Garvin W. Hadden, former grain dealer and well known school teacher, died early in March.

Thomson, Ill.—An addition has been built to the Potter Bros. Elvtr. to be used as a show room for their building supplies.

Honey Creek, Ill.—The Chana Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator, formerly owned by the Armour Grain Co., is being razed.

Vanwood (Fancy Prairie p. o.), Ill.—W. W. Hill is having a motor truck scale installed in his elevator here by the Superior Scale Co.

Fisher, Ill.—Oliver Suttle has succeeded Howard Jetter, resigned, as elevator man at the Fisher Farmers Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator.

Wapella, Ill.—The corner and elevator of the Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., Inc., were slightly damaged by the high March wind of the 6th.

Pittsfield, Ill.—The wind tore off some of the roofing on the bins of the M. D. King Milling Co. during the severe storm early in March.

Bongard (Villa Grove p. o.), Ill.—The metal sheathing was torn from the north elevator of the Bongard Grain Co. by the windstorm of March 6.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Gilman territory was held here March 14 at 6:30 p. m. Special entertainment was provided for the evening.

Compton, Ill.—John W. Banks, well known grain dealer here, will take his son, Smith Banks, into his business as partner, making the firm name Banks & Son after April 1.

Dwight, Ill.—The Federal Grain Co. has leased the five elevators of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and now operates them under its own name. Mr. Gilchrist is the local mgr.

Champaign, Ill.—The grain trade of the Champaign territory held its regular monthly meeting here at the Inman Hotel, March 18, at 6:30 p. m. A number of important matters were discussed.

Waterman, Ill.—The F. H. Withey grain elevator burned at 7 o'clock Saturday evening, March 2. Loss, \$22,000; about one-third insurance. The fire is believed to have started in the grinder, which had been in operation most of the day.

Danvers, Ill.—William Zierfuss, mgr. of the Danvers Farmers Elvtr. Co. for 10 years, died on March 3 following complications resulting from diabetes. He was 66 years old. His widow survives him, also a sister and niece living in Germany.

Wiley (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—The Wiley Farmers Grain Co. is putting in Hyatt Roller Bearings on its sheller and other equipment. A new loading spout is to be put in and the entire elevator will be renailed on the siding and painted.—Irvin W. Larrick, mgr.

Hinsdale, Ill.—Edward F. Gorton of Hinsdale, retired Board of Trade operator and a former mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., died on March 5 of pneumonia while on a Mediterranean trip accompanied by his wife. He was 75 years old. His body was brot back for burial at Lake Forest. His widow and a sister survive him.

Kenney, Ill.—The Kenney Elvtr. Co. (the consolidation of whose business with that of the firm of Lukenbill & McBride has been mentioned previously) elevators will continue to be managed by H. B. Rowe, Jr., with Ethel M. Edwards as assistant mgr., Carl McBride, agent at Midland City, and Nolan Gentry, agent at Jenkins.

Boody, Ill.—We have signed a contract to rebuild a 30,000-bu., wood structure, cribbed elevator with a feed house addition equipped with a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill and feed dump and bins. Our elevator will be modern, electric power thruout, two elevator legs and 11 grain bins. George Saathoff of Bloomington has the contract. We wish to thank our neighbor grain dealers for their interest and help in various ways extended to us at the time and after our disastrous fire of Dec. 4. —B. & B. Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Fred L. Jostes, mgr.

Mason City, Ill.—W. T. Ainsworth & Sons' elevator suffered a slight damage by wind on March 7.

CHICAGO NOTES.

We have installed a small soybean plant which is now in operation at our elevator.—Frank J. Delaney.

Mark Smith & Co. have moved their offices to the new Insurance Exchange Building where Harold C. Hanson is in charge.

A Board of Trade membership was transferred on March 9 at \$35,500, which was \$500 more than the last previous sale. On March 12 one sold at \$33,000 net, the previous sale being \$33,500.

E. D. Bliss, who was one of the oldest active members of the Board of Trade at the time his membership was sold in January, and who was well known and popular, died on March 10 of a heart attack.

The abandoned plant of the Acme Malt Co. suffered its third fire within a year on March 30, and this time the destruction of the six-story brick structure was completed. It took a dozen engine companies to fight the blaze.

The estate of the late James A. Patten, wealthy grain operator, is estimated at \$20,000,000 and consists principally of government and municipal bonds, bank stocks and preferred stock in industrial corporations of recognized standing.

Margins called for in the latest bulletin of the Board of Trade Clearing House, issued Mar. 13, are 3c per bushel on lines of 5,000,000 bus. or less, 4c on the next 2,500,000, 5c on the next 2,500,000 bus., and so on, adding 1c for each 2,500,000 bus. additional of wheat carried in futures by any member of the clearing house.

The Sullivan Bill, which would add the name of the Chicago Board of Trade to the list of exchanges in which stock listings are exempt from qualification under the "blue sky" law, is being backed by a number of prominent local bankers who have sent telegrams to members of the house banking com'te, where the bill is pending, urging its passage.

The old Board of Trade Building, superstructure and foundation, has now been completely removed by the wreckers, and even while they were at work the sinking of caissons for the foundation of the new 48-story structure began promptly on Monday, March 11, the plans for which have been approved by the building commissioner. The structure is to be finished by May, 1930. The new building fund on Feb. 15 amounted to \$1,100,581.82.

The rules that will govern the new securities market of the Board of Trade were mailed to members on March 20. They have already been approved by the directors and will be voted on by the members on April 1. The strongest and most essential features of the Board of Trade and of the New York Stock Exchange, both recognized as leaders in their fields, have been incorporated in the rules. The hours of trading in securities in Chicago will be from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. (Chicago time), the closing time being one hour later than the New York closing hour, deemed necessary here in order to reach Pacific coast and central western markets at an advantageous time. Under the new rules a membership may be sold instead of forfeited on expulsion from the Board.

Following are recent transfers and admissions to membership in the Board of Trade: Transferred: Herbert H. Girardet, Jiichi Inouye, Arthur R. Stone, Ernest H. Wichelman, Sidney J. Adams, Edgar F. Richards, Carroll B. Alker, Harvey E. Baxter, Edgar L. Rickel, Arthur E. Whitney, William A. Howard, Thomas J. Gouldman, James L. Crump, Jack C. Sturtevant, Gus K. Worms, James R. Williston, Edward E. Bartlett, Jr. Admitted to membership: Matthew J. Hickey, Jr., Shinkichi Oshimo, Ralph Fordon, John W. Luscombe, Jr. (as partner in Southworth & Co., Toledo, O.), Fremont B. Hitchcock, David B. Stern, Edward Aaron, Presley W. Edwards, Nicholas P. Antoniadis, Daniel F. Murphy, Francis H. Hardy, Edward J. Flannery, John J. Hardy, Samuel J. T. Straus, Austin A. Howard, Kenneth L. Cooper, Ralph L. Phalen, Albert R. Mathias, Raymond F. Corbridge, Gabriel W. Reynolds, Ralph T. Huff, Paul L. Dysart, Jr. Changes of address: Rosenbaum Bros., to 166 W. Jackson Blvd.; Charles J. Moore, to 453 S. Clark St.; Charles A. Rhode and Walter H. Rhode, to 332 S. LaSalle St.

INDIANA

Ligonier, Ind.—Lyon & Greenleaf have installed a No. 3 d.c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Lowell, Ind.—The Lowell Hay & Grain Co. recently installed a No. 3 d.c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Franklin, Ind.—Windstorm slightly damaged the roof of the elevator of the Suckow Milling Co. on March 5.

Marion, Ind.—The Thomas Milling Co. is installing a Sidney feeder and magnetic separator for its hammer mill.

Argos, Ind.—Isaac Reed & Son are installing a hammer mill and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Hillisburg, Ind.—Will install hammer mill and make some minor improvements in the way of truck scales and repairs.—E. B. McCorkle Co.

Dawkins (Woodburn p. o.), Ind.—Stiefel & Levy's elevator here, which burned less than three weeks ago, will not be rebuilt. It was a complete loss.

Elkhart, Ind.—M. J. Virgil has made improvements in his plant by the installation of cracked corn machinery, corn sheller, etc., ordered from the Robinson Mfg. Co. of Muncy, Pa.

Dale, Ind.—The receiver for the Wallace Milling Co. held an auction here on March 18 to sell the personal property of the Dale mill of that company, such as wheat, feed, sacks, etc.

Waynetown, Ind.—E. W. Boldt has recently had installed in his plant a size E Gardner Mixer manufactured by the makers of the Unique line of flour and feed milling machinery.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold local meetings, starting with May 1, in preparation for the annual meeting which is to be held some time in June in Ft. Wayne.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The work of rebuilding the elevators of the Nashville Warehouse & Elevtr. Corp., burned last fall, has started. Several new additions will also be erected. The work is expected to be completed in about 90 days.

Pierceville, Ind.—Earl Knowlton has been appointed to succeed Robert Jackson as mgr. of the Pierceville Mill & Elevtr. Co. Mr. Jackson resigned after having been with the company for eight years, and has taken a position at Connorsville.

Kokomo, Ind.—Goodrich Bros. of Winchester have bot the Onward Grain Co.'s elevator here and will take possession April 1. This elevator was owned by a stock company made up of farmers of the neighborhood and was managed by L. B. Huffington.

Swayzee, Ind.—The Swayzee Grain Co.'s elevator was burned early in the morning of March 9. Loss between \$5,000 and \$10,000. The elevator had been moved about four miles to its present site, had been remodeled and newly equipped. It contained no grain as yet.

Gilman (Alexandria p. o.), Ind.—The elevator here formerly operated by the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was sold at auction recently, the Goodrich interests, of Winchester, being the buyers. The new owners operate a line of elevators in this section of the state, and will improve and remodel the Gilman plant at once. The property brot \$1,100, and the equipment and accessories not previously sold brot \$261.

In the assessors' enumeration of 1927 crops of Indiana, compiled by the U. S. Department of Agriculture co-operating with Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station, the figures given were listed by the assessors beginning March 1, 1928, as they were making the assessment of property for taxation. Because of the additional work of assessing real estate the assessors accounted in the statistical rolls for only 95.4 of the farm acreage found by the U. S. Census of 1925, where last year they listed 97.8 per cent. There are now several townships in the state where no farm land is found because of subdivisions to make room for the growth of cities.

IOWA

Wheatland, Ia.—Messel Bros. have installed a Sidney corn cracker.

Beaver, Ia.—L. J. Doran has purchased the Rohrer Grain Co. for \$9,050, it is reported.

Ledyard, Ia.—A. J. Galagan, for 17 years mgr. of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. here, died recently after a lingering illness.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., Inc., moved its office to the Merchants National Bank Building on March 15.

Allison, Ia.—A. W. Froning of the Froning Grain & Coal Co. has purchased the stock of the Allison Feed Mill which has ceased to operate.—Art.

Pocahontas, Ia.—D. M. Basler, local mgr. of Davis Bros. & Potter's elevator here, was elected for a three-year term on the school board at the recent election.—Art Torkelson.

Zaneta (Hudson p. o.), Ia.—The Piper Grain & Milling Co., Inc., has installed a new gasoline engine and made some repairs to its elevator at this place. H. H. Poulter is the mgr.

Rockwell, Ia.—The Farmers Incorporated Co-op. Society has decided to discontinue running its clothing store, and by disposing of it thereby raise \$30,000 to continue the operation of its elevator.

Union, Ia.—Errol Johnson, who has been mgr. of the Union Grain Co.'s elevator here since the purchase of the business by his father-in-law, E. F. Froning, in June, 1927, has retired and is succeeded by Robert W. Martin, his assistant.

Sioux City, Ia.—The J. J. Mullaney Grain Co., which operates the C. & N. W. elevator here, has just installed one of the latest type driers, a Hess, in which coke is used. The new machinery is said to represent an investment of nearly \$25,000.

Dougherty, Ia.—The Farmers Inc. Co-op. Society, at its recent annual meeting reports, showed an increase of \$37,000 in business during the year 1928. F. J. Backer was reappointed as mgr. and the old directors and officers were all re-elected.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats plant here is having a 2,000,000-bu. additional storage erected here, which will give the company a total storage capacity here of 9,125,000 bus. The Leonard Construction Co. has the contract, and the building is expected to be completed in June.

Burlington, Ia.—The Oakville Grain Co., the Trans-Mississippi Grain Elevtr. Co. and the Schoff & Baxter Co. gave a banquet and entertainment at the Burlington Hotel on the evening of March 8, which was attended by about 100. After several speakers had discussed matters of interest to grain men, a musical and vaudeville program was given.

KANSAS

Clay, Kan.—The Davis-Williamson Milling Co. has installed a No. 21 Unique Vertical Mixer.

Great Bend, Kan.—The Barton County Flour Mills are going to establish a self-raising flour unit soon.

Talmo, Kan.—Ben H. Johnson of this place has been appointed chief grain inspector of Kansas by the governor.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. is installing a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, supplied by the White Star Co.

Buhler, Kan.—J. C. Regier, mgr. of the Buhler Mill & Elevtr. Co., has been nominated for re-election of mayor of this town.

Halstead, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Co. has bot a small elevator here from the Halstead Milling & Elevtr. Co.

Burlington, Kan.—New feed grinding equipment is being installed in the Farmers Produce Co.'s plant and the feeding room enlarged.

Jennings, Kan.—J. B. Jennings, pioneer grain man of western Kansas and well known throughout the state, died March 17, at the age of 70.

Bunker Hill, Kan.—George Lindsay has succeeded Oscar Evans, resigned, as mgr. of the local Shellabarger Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Plains, Kan.—J. L. Webb, formerly of Minneola, has succeeded O. E. Kaufman, resigned, as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator.

Webber, Kan.—It has been decided to rebuild the Schouler-Bishop Co.'s elevator and lumber yard which were destroyed by fire just before Christmas.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Flour Mill has established a laboratory which not only tests grains used by the mill but also replaces the laboratory formerly conducted by the Board of Trade. The chemist in charge is Jim Manion, formerly with the Denver laboratory of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. is erecting a 15,000-bu. elevator on the site of its former 6,000-bu. one, which has been torn down.

Offerle, Kan.—The Offerle Grain & Supply Co. is having the White Star Co. install a Strong-Scott Dump grate, among other improvements.

Bridgeport, Kan.—Some general repair work and re-roofing is being done at the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and warehouse here, Carl I. Erickson doing the work.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Louis Hausam, who was associated with the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. before he forsook it for the Oklahoma oil fields, has returned to his "first love."

Pretty Prairie, Kan.—The Collingwood Grain Co. has bot the 33,000-bu. elevator here from D. F. Krebhiel. John McCaffery, present lessee, will continue to operate it for another year.

Hutchinson, Kan.—An up-to-date dust collecting system is being installed at the Grain Belt Elvtr. in conjunction with a fireproof dust house. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.

Salina, Kan.—Harlow Enns has taken a position in the grain department of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. here. He is the son of John Enns, of the Enns Milling Co., Inman.

McPherson, Kan.—The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co.'s new 150,000-bu. elevator is expected to be ready for operation by the middle of April. The Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. has the contract.

Ness City, Kan.—The D. E. Bondurant Grain Co. has given Carl I. Erickson the contract for remodeling its elevator and installing up-to-date motors and machinery, Clow Winter Drive included.

Salina, Kan.—Work started on the Western Star Mill Co.'s new elevator, previously mentioned, on March 15. When completed the company will have a total storage capacity of 450,000 bus.

Duquoin, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale installed by the White Star Co. Other up-to-date improvements are contemplated before the new crop movement.

Halstead, Kan.—Adolph Willm has succeeded Will Barkemeyer, who has been transferred to the Kansas City offices, as mgr. of the Halstead Milling & Elvtr. Co., a unit of the Midland Flour Milling Co.

Aurora, Kan.—The Aurora Grain & Coal Co. stockholders at their recent annual meeting voted to install the scales that have been stored and charge one cent per hundred pounds until they are paid for.

Nettleton (Garfield p. o.), Kan.—The Mill Elvtr. Co. plant will be reopened with A. T. Tew as the new mgr. This elevator formerly operated as the Fred Ffos Grain Co. Dodge City men own the plant now.

Hoxie, Kan.—The capacity of our elevator at this time is 15,000 bus. of grain but it could be made a 35,000-bu. house by using the warehouse space, which I expect to do in the near future.—Don R. Crum Grain Co.

Otis, Kan.—The Fritz Kerbs grain elevator here burned on March 22. Loss, about \$8,000; partly insured. About 1,500 bus. of wheat in the elevator and also a large part of a car of wheat on the nearby track were destroyed.

Tampa, Kan.—The Tampa Co-op. Ass'n is having the White Star Co. install a new type 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, to be used in replacing discarded engine power. Other replacements and repairs are also being made.

Russell, Kan.—The Russell Milling Co. is having a two-story and basement brick addition built to its office building, which will increase the office space and also the storage capacity of the plant. About \$12,000 is being expended.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is installing 5 Fairbanks-Morse 10-ton scales and 2 Strong-Scott Dumps in an equal number of its elevators in Kansas. The equipment is being supplied by the White Star Co. Other improvements are contemplated.

Hays, Kan.—B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City have just opened a branch wire office here to handle cash and futures business, in charge of Tom Flynn. Quotations will be provided in all commodities in addition to grains in all markets. The location obtained is well chosen, being directly over the large Weimers Department Store.—Lou Herwig, assistant to Stanley Christopher.

Garden City, Kan.—The new elevator being erected by the Garden City Co-op. Equity is being supplied with machinery by the White Star Co. A 5-and a 2-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor, a Strong-Scott Dump and a full line of White Star equipment will be installed, including S. K. F. Bearings.

Rock Creek, Kan.—Louis Puderbaugh is having plans drawn for a 10,000-bu. elevator by the White Star Co., which will also supply the equipment. A Strong-Scott Dump, a 5-bu. Richardson Scale, a 25-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine, a 10-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale and a Sidney Sheller will be installed with other White Star equipment.

Salina, Kan.—Rumors of mergers in which the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. was concerned have become so persistent that that company has issued a statement thru its general mgr., J. B. Smith, denying such reports and saying that the company does not contemplate going into any merger but will continue to operate just as in the past.

Garden City, Kan.—Work has started on the new 50,000-bu. elevator to be erected here for George E. Gano of Hutchinson. E. B. Schmitt is in charge of the construction. The elevator, which is to be of frame construction covered with galvanized iron, will be 36x40 feet and the total height will be 80 feet; it will be equipped with the latest machinery, will have two legs, and a car per hour can be loaded. The office and warehouse will be of fireproof brick and tile, the office and scale covering a 24x25 foot space and the warehouse 25x60. A special service track to be constructed by the A. T. & S. F. Railroad will give the elevator 300-foot trackage.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Grain Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, co-operating with the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has arranged a series of grain grading schools to be conducted in Kansas next month. The first will be held at Dodge City on Apr. 22, then Great Bend on the 23rd, Hutchinson on the 24th, Wichita on the 25th, and Salina on the 26th. Grain grading laboratories are located at each of these points and will be available for the instruction to country grain dealers. W. P. Carroll, division supervisor, Chicago, will attend these schools and take part in the instruction. The schools will be open to all grain dealers and country elevator operators in the state.

TOPEKA LETTER.

Taxes of \$100 to \$500 per year additional would have been paid by elevator operators if the sales tax bill, H. B. No. 270, had not been killed. The vote was 58 to 58.

Landlords are credited with having beaten the bill providing for the recording of notice of landlords' liens. The bill never got out of the comite on judiciary composed mostly of landlords.

Grain dealers' effective protests succeeded in killing Senate Bill No. 176 to increase the amount in the revolving fund to the credit of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department. The amount in the revolving fund on February 1st was over \$80,000, so the fee for inspection and weighing will remain at 60c per car for some time.

The Ratner Freight Rate Reparations bill was passed by the house, retaining its retroactive provision. It had already been passed by the senate and now goes to the governor. Under the terms of the bill, shippers can go before the Public Service Commission with complaints charging that common carriers have been unfair, discriminatory or preferential and that if the complaints are sustained by the commission it shall issue certificates showing what should have been a reasonable and just charge. This certificate would constitute evidence with which the shippers can go into court to recover from the carriers.

WICHITA LETTER.

The Red Star Milling Co.'s office safe was robbed of \$150 in cash and \$70 in checks, on March 12, by a thief who worked the combination.

H. Kaufman died on March 8, as the result of a paralytic stroke, at the age of 68 years. As pres. of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., with which he had been associated since 1910, he operated for a number of years on the Wichita Board of Trade. W. H. Smith, vice-pres. and general mgr., will continue in the latter capacity and will also succeed Mr. Kaufman as pres. of the company.

Roland T. Blood, who is associated with his father, I. H. Blood, in the Blood Grain Co. here, and Miss Lucile Curl were married on March 5.

B. C. Christopher & Co. of Kansas City added a direct Kansas City wire to their office facilities here on March 18, which will give direct connections with all other markets in this and other countries. The office was moved to 507 Wheeler-Kelly-Hagny Building from the floor below, to give larger quarters. All options on all grain markets, as well as stocks, bonds, coffee, cotton, sugar, provisions, etc., will be executed thru this new channel. Amiable "Bill" Kopp remains in charge as heretofore, with Tom Sullivan as his assistant. Christopher & Co. now have the biggest line of branch offices of any local firm in the Kansas City market. They are now in their 51st year of business.

KENTUCKY

Rowletts, Ky.—The Lane Lumber & Milling Co., Inc., suffered a slight damage by windstorm on March 12.

Louisville, Ky.—Frank C. Dickson, general mgr. of the Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co., has entirely recovered from his slight stroke of two months ago.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual convention of the National Soft Wheat Millers Ass'n will be held at the Brown hotel here on Apr. 23-25. Arrangements for a big time are being made by Dr. W. H. Strowd, sec'y.

LOUISIANA

Lake Charles, La.—F. L. Moseley, formerly assistant mgr. of John F. Clark & Co., stock, grain and cotton brokers, has been made mgr. of the firm.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Levi D. Travers, grain farmer, is an applicant for membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 8¼x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Gross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4¼x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8¼x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6¼x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 204 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¼ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Baltimore, Md.—On April 1 the sec'y of the Chamber of Commerce will auction off the choice of grain sample tables on the floor, as is the annual custom.

Baltimore, Md.—At the regular March meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, A. W. Mears, William H. Hayward, E. H. Beer and J. Murdoch Dennis were elected directors on the part of the chamber in the Chamber of Commerce Building Co.

MICHIGAN

Homer, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the Preston Mitchell property here and will use the building as a storage house.

Bessemer, Mich.—George L. Mazanec has been named sec'y-treas. of the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. by the directors, to succeed R. L. Bergeron, resigned.

North Star, Mich.—The Ithaca Roller Mills have just purchased a 25-h.p. self-ventilated ball bearing motor to operate their elevator in place of two oil engines.

Alicia, Mich.—Pitcairn Bros., Prairie Farms, have just installed a Fairbanks-Morse 25-h.p. Type "Y" Oil Engine in the engine room attached to their elevator located on the farm.

Owosso, Mich.—Ten bags of beans were stolen by Willard Jennison from his employer, a farmer living near here, and Jennison tried to sell the beans to the elevator at Swartz Creek. He was arraigned and admitted the theft.

Martin, Mich.—The Martin Farmers Co-op. Exchange has recently replaced the knife switch control on 5-h.p. motor with a G. E. 7006 D8 Dust Tight Automatic Starter, providing low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Elsie, Mich.—The Christian Breisch Co., which owns a line of elevators, has bot the Curtis Elvtr. & Supply Co.'s elevator here. Earl Jones, mgr. for the former owners, has been retained in the same capacity by the new owners.

Vermontville, Mich.—For stealing \$600 worth of beans from the Citizens Elvtr. here, Clyde Clapper was sentenced to 7½ to 22½ years in state's prison and Ione Baker 1 to 15 years at a reformatory. It was the second time Clapper had been convicted.

The following Michigan elevators and mills sustained small windstorm losses on March 7: E. Van Conant and George McGinnis, of Clifford; Jonathan Hale & Sons, Ionia; Michigan Bean Co., Midland; Peoples Milling Co., Muskegon; McKenzie Milling Co., Quincy.

Lake Leelanau, Mich.—The Provemont Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a Fairbanks-Morse Hammer Mill to be operated by converted automobile engine. Electric power rates in this part of the state are extremely high. A magnetic spout has been placed ahead of the mill to remove tramp iron from the stock to be ground.

Vermontville, Mich.—The Citizens Elvtr. Co. has just replaced a worn out electric motor with a 5-h.p. G. E. Fully Enclosed Self-Ventilated Ball Bearing Motor and also changing several motor controls so that the motors will be operated by automatic switches providing low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Pompeii, Mich.—Chatterton & Son are adding an additional 7½-h.p. motor to operate a feed mixer. This motor will be enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure of asbestos lumber and concrete. All of the other motors in the plant, except the one on the direct connected hammer mill, are of the fully enclosed self-ventilated type.

St. Johns, Mich.—We are adding five bins of cribbed construction to bean plant and have purchased a 998 D ball bearing bean mill. All new bearings will be ball bearing. We have also ordered a new Bauer Hammer Mill to be direct connected to a 60-h.p. ball bearing Fairbanks-Morse Motor, pipe ventilation. Mill will be fed by a proportioning feeder.—St. Johns Agricultural Ass'n, G. H. Brooks, sec'y-treas.

Elsie, Mich.—The Elsie Elvtr. Co. is remodeling its feed mill equipment, installing a Sprout Waldron Double Attrition Mill (22 inch) with two 20-h.p. motors, direct connected; also a 25-h.p. Wagner B. W. motor to operate the balance of the equipment, which motor will be located in a fire resistive enclosure built of asbestos lumber and concrete. The feed mill will be protected against tramp iron by a magnetic spout.

Shepherd, Mich.—The Shepherd Elvtr. Co. has just purchased a Bryant 24 inch Attrition Mill powered by a 30-h.p. fully enclosed pipe ventilated motor to replace a belt driven mill. The balance of the plant will be operated by a 10-h.p. fully enclosed self-ventilated ball bearing motor, controlled by a dust tight Allen Bradley Automatic Switch. A magnetic spout will be placed ahead of the feed mill to remove tramp iron from the stock to be ground.

Albion, Mich.—The Albion Elvtr. Co. has just installed a Dings Spout ahead of the attrition mill to remove the tramp iron from stock to be ground. Current (direct) is furnished to this spout by a small motor generator set which is so connected that it automatically starts up when the feed mill elevator motor is started. This firm has also just had its electric power equipment, consisting of 17 motors, entirely overhauled, replacing a number of fused knife switches for controlling motors with Westinghouse 11200H automatic motor starters having both the low voltage and overload time limit protection.

Carson City, Mich.—The Rockafellow Grain Co. is discontinuing the west elevator and has built an addition for the feed mill to the east elevator so that the entire plant will now be concentrated in one location. Six new fully enclosed self-ventilated ball bearing motors with automatic starters providing low voltage and overload time limit relay protection have been installed. A magnetic separator has been placed ahead of the Sprout Waldron 22 inch Attrition Mill to prevent tramp iron entering the mill. A new cleaner has also been added. The direct current for the magnetic separator is furnished by a motor generator set having both the fully enclosed motor and generator and so wired up that it starts automatically whenever the feed mill elevators are started.

The high winds during the week of March 4 were responsible for a large number of windstorm damage losses to elevators and mills in Michigan, loss claims ranging from \$5 to \$500. The following plants were damaged: Thomas Reed & Sons at Pinckney; C. A. Davis, Eden; Belding Coal & Produce Co., Belding; Dexter Agricultural Ass'n, Dexter; Rockafellow Grain Co., Ashley; Wallace & Morley, Bay Port; Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co., Wheeler; Michigan Bean Co., Owendale; McNaughton & Co., Mulliken; Carpenter Grain Co., Edwardsburg; Ithaca Roller Mills, North Star; Cass City Grain Co., Cass City and Greenleaf; Michelex Elvtr. Co., Port Huron; Crane & Hultz, Eaton Rapids; Melvor Elvtr. Co., McIvor; Paul Billings & Co., Palms. The wind damage at all the above plants was fully covered by windstorm insurance.

Kinde, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is rapidly completing its new elevator to replace the one destroyed by fire from exposure of the Bad Axe Grain Co.'s elevator fire last November. This elevator will be the last word in modern beam elevator construction. All of the bearings in the plant will be of the anti-friction type, either ball or roller types. A 24-inch Bryant Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, powered direct by 30-h.p. fully enclosed pipe ventilated motor, has been installed. This mill is protected against tramp iron by a trap of the electromagnetic type. All the other motors in the plant are of the fully enclosed ball bearing self-ventilated type. Lightning rod protection will be installed just as soon as the elevator is complete. The elevator is of frame construction, iron clad on the sides and under the eaves, with a heavy composition roof.—L. P. D.

MINNESOTA

Byron, Minn.—S. A. Kuhlman of Northwood, Ia., has bot T. O. Distad's elevator here and took possession on March 15.

Evan, Minn.—The elevator that was slightly damaged by fire here a short time ago was not that of the Hoover Grain Co. but of the Morgan Grain Co.

Cosmos, Minn.—Alvin Abrahamson is now in charge of the Cosmos Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Earl R. Evans, who has resigned and returned to Illinois.

Glenwood, Minn.—W. F. Dougherty, pioneer elevator operator of this place, died recently at the Masonic Hall while attending a lodge meeting. He came to this place and opened an elevator in 1882, which he operated for ten years and then went into the banking business. Six children survive him.

St. Paul, Minn.—H. F. No. 305, a bill drawn to curb chain stores would also affect all retail sales by any firm doing business in more than one location. It is not expected to pass in its present form.

Farmington, Minn.—The Haertel Co., Inc., of Minneapolis, has taken over the elevator formerly operated by the E. E. Beckley Co. C. G. Chase will be the local mgr. The new firm will handle flour and feeds and do custom grinding of feed.

Wilmont, Minn.—James Montgomery, one of this town's first business men, died at his home in Minneapolis late in February. In partnership with Charles Root, of Estherville, Ia., he engaged in Wilmont's first lumber, implement and elevator business.

Hastings, Minn.—Additional grain storage facilities will be installed at the plant of the King Midas Mill Co. here, consisting of 16 concrete tanks, each having a diameter of 25 feet, 30,000-bus. capacity each, with seven interspaces of 8,000 bus. each. The addition will bring the total storage capacity of the plant up to 1,000,000 bus.

Balaton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Co., operating a grain, fuel, feed and flour business here, gave a bill of sale of the plant nearly a year ago to the Benson-Quinn Co. and on March 3 turned it over to the company, together with such merchandise as was on hand, to apply on indebtedness owed the firm. The commission company and its attorney took possession of the property and placed Alfred Miller, former mgr., in charge. The place will be repaired and repainted.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

Members recently elected to the Chamber of Commerce include E. A. Chandler, Harry A. Feltus and Gordon M. Lawrence.

Robert J. Upton, pres. of the Upton Mill & Elvtr. Co., died on March 20, at the age of 61, at his home in this city. His widow, three brothers and one sister survive him.

William D. Gregory, pres. of the Powers Elvtr. Co. and of Gregory, Jennison & Co., died on March 16, while crossing the China Sea, during a cruise around the world accompanied by his wife. For many years Mr. Gregory was a prominent figure in the grain and milling business of the Northwest. He came to Minneapolis in 1884, entering the grain trade at that time, and has lived in this city ever since. He was 74 years old. His widow and one son, Lawrence S., who is assistant sec'y of Gregory, Jennison & Co., survive him.

The W. P. Devereux Co., one of the oldest grain commission companies of this city, and the Salyards Grain Co., another established grain commission company that has been in business for 35 years, have consolidated and will do business under the name of the Salyards Grain Co., with offices here, in Duluth and Milwaukee. The branch office at Lewistown, Mont., operated by the Devereux Co., will be taken over by the new company, John McVay continuing as mgr., also the Devereux terminal at Minneapolis. D. F. DeWolf, formerly an officer in the Devereux concern, will be associated with the new organization. There will be no change in the officers of the Salyards Grain Co.

MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—Morrow Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: S. O. Morrow, K. D. Steadley.—P.

Bunceton, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s safe was blown open recently and rifled of \$12.50 in cash and \$135.25 in checks, but nothing else was harmed.

Palmyra, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co. has voted to increase its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$50,000. It is planned to install additional equipment at the plant here and at Hannibal also.

Paris, Mo.—Jo Rogers, mgr. for the Producers Elvtr. Co., has resigned and the business will be conducted by R. Frank Boyd, Clyde Wood and Jo. L. Pilcher, all of whom have been with the company for some time.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Donahue-Stratton Co., with headquarters in Milwaukee, Wis., has taken a long-time lease on the Union Terminal Elvtr. here, which has a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The company has two elevators in Milwaukee, two in Chicago, one at Georgian Bay, two in Portland, Me., which, with the addition of the one just leased here, have a total capacity of over 10,000,000 bus.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

The transmission and conveying machinery for the elevator under construction here at the plant of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp., owned by Flour Mills of America, Inc., details of which have already been given, will be furnished by the Webster Mfg. Co.

Will Barkemeyer, formerly mgr. of the Halstead Milling & Elvtr. Co. unit of the Midland Flour Milling Co., at Halstead, Kan., has been transferred to the Midland's offices here, where he will have charge of the accounting work in connection with the company's country mills. His sister, Grace, who has also been employed at the Halstead mill for some time, was transferred to the Kansas City office at the same time.

At a meeting of the entire membership of the Board of Trade, held on March 22, plans were discussed for trading in local securities. W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Board of Trade and mgr. of the new securities trading department, who recently returned from his observation trip to the stock exchanges of the east and middle west, gave the result of his observations on this trip, which will largely influence the plans adopted.

In order to assist members of the Board of Trade in the observance of the board's rule that no false, misleading or inaccurate information regarding grain crops, markets or conditions affecting price shall be given out, the directors of the Board of Trade have appointed a special com'te to whom all such information must be submitted for censorship before being sent out, whether by wire, letter, newspaper or any other way. The com'te is composed of H. C. Gamage, chairman; F. C. Vincent and H. J. Smith.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Franz A. Allhoff, of Allhoff Bros., died late in February. His widow and ten children survive him.

Henry Hunter, pres. of the Hunter Grain Co. and well known to the members of the Merchants Exchange, celebrated his 80th birthday on Feb. 15. His son Ed is associated with him in the business. His health is excellent and he is still very active.

The Ralston Purina Co. is erecting a marine leg at its grain elevator here on the river front in order to facilitate reloading grain from the small barges that operate on the upper river to the larger ones of the lower river. It is expected to be in operation in about two months.

The business conduct com'te of the Merchants Exchange last December ordered Paul W. Pritchard to cease representing the Overland Grain Co. on the floor of the exchange, as this concern was deemed to be a co-operative buying agency for soft wheat mills in violation of a rule of the exchange against members representing such a buying syndicate. Thirty-one mills are on the list of stockholders in the Overland Grain Co., and they control nine-tenths of the capacity in the South and Southeast, thereby, according to the com'te, having a tendency to depress prices of wheat paid to the farmers. Now Mr. Pritchard has gone into court for an injunction to restrain the business conduct com'te from enforcing its order.

MONTANA

Stanford, Mont.—The Stanford Milling Co. is having the Victor Construction Co. overhaul and repair its elevator and mill building.

Benchmark, Mont.—The Montana Elvtr. Co. will install a 150-bu. shipping scale and make some repairs to its elevator. The work will be done by the Victor Construction Co.

Hogeland, Mont.—Contract for the new 30,000-bu. grain elevator to be built for the Equity Co-op. Ass'n of Harlem, Mont., at this place (which is a new town and terminus for the recently completed Saco-Turner-Hogeland branch of the Great Northern Railroad) has been awarded to the Victor Construction Co. The new structure will be an 18-bin house, equipped with a 15-h.p. type "Z" Fairbanks Engine, a 15-ton type "P" dump scale, Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck Lift, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale, a Gerber Double Distributor, two stands of elevator legs and a two-strand rope drive. A full basement under the office will be used for the engine room. There will be a full slab foundation for the elevator. Work will start about the first of April.

Montana's Legislature passed House Bill No. 164, which establishes the storage charges of 1/30 of 1c per bushel per day, allowing fifteen days free storage, also makes it compulsory on the part of every elevator to charge storage. —P. A. Lee, sec'y, Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Great Falls, Mont.—The contract for the 1,250,000-bu. elevator being erected here by the Royal Milling Co. has been let to the Barnett & Record Co., and work started on March 11. The contract calls for completion by the end of July. The structure will be of reinforced concrete. The company's present grain capacity here is 500,000 bus., and the new unit will increase it to 1,750,000 bus.

NEBRASKA

Cambridge, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an elevator drive.

Lincoln, Neb.—A new rope has been installed by the Lincoln Mills, supplied by the York Foundry.

Plattsmouth, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently voted to buy and install a new cleaner.

Cornlea, Neb.—Nick Warth, formerly of Lindsay, is the new mgr. of the Nye & Jenks Grain Co.'s plant here.

Stockham, Neb.—Fred Scott is the new mgr. for the J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lumber Co., succeeding A. P. Hefty, resigned.

Wilsonville, Neb.—The Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. has appointed F. E. Janek, formerly of Palisade, mgr. of its elevator here.

Hastings, Neb.—The Koehler-Twidale Elvtr. Co., buyer and shipper of grain, has changed its name to the Kohl-Twidale Grain Co.

Eldorado, Neb.—The Holzapple Grain Co. has bot the J. F. Grosshans Grain & Lumber Co.'s elevator here, taking possession April 1.

Sidney, Neb.—B. B. Hine, who was with the Nebraska Consolidated Grain Co. for 25 years, has organized the Hine Grain Co. here.

Chappell, Neb.—The mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here will be re-opened soon under the management of Otto Nichlous, of Utica, Neb.

David City, Neb.—B. R. Freschauf is mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. here, succeeding J. L. Buckley.—Bill Watson, Lucke Gibbs Co.

Beatrice, Neb.—The grain elevator on the Fred Damkroger farm, about 12 miles northwest of this city, burned recently. Loss, about \$6,000.

Cambridge, Neb.—We installed a Clow-Winter Worm Gear Electric Drive in our elevator, also remodeled our dump pits and dump.—Farmers' Co-op. Union.

Eagle, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. has installed a new Birchard Improved Ball Bearing Distributor made and sold by the York Foundry & Engine Works.

Callaway, Neb.—The Callaway Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and mill burned recently. Loss, \$25,000; covered by insurance. The capacity of the mill was 75 barrels a day.

Eustis, Neb.—E. C. Schroder is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, having taken charge Feb. 15.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Lexington, Neb.—The Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently bot two elevators, one at Polk and the other at Arnold. A bleacher has recently been installed in the company's mill.

Eustis, Neb.—The J. W. Velte Grain Co. has bot the elevator here from the Home Grain Co. The new owners, under the management of J. W. Velte, will take charge April 1.—Chet Knierim.

Dorchester, Neb.—W. R. Ward, mgr. for the Fairmont Grain Co., is in a hospital at Lincoln, and C. H. Nelson is in charge until Mr. Ward's return, which is expected in about three weeks.—Chet Knierim.

Aurora, Neb.—The Hord Grain Co. contemplates an addition to its present elevator capacity, which is over 75,000 bus., by the erection of a series of concrete tanks having a capacity of 150,000 bus. A grain drier will also be installed.

Lincoln, Neb.—At the annual meeting of the Lincoln Grain Exchange the officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., J. M. Hammond; vice-pres., W. T. Barstow; sec'y-treas., W. S. Whitten. The directors are: Mr. Hammond, Mr. Barstow and Lee Wilsey.

Nimbung (Edholm p. o.), Neb.—The J. M. Uridil Grain Co.'s elevator here has been closed.

Jackson, Neb.—Grain and coal to the value of about \$500 are said to have been stolen from the ruins of the fire at the Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which burned late in February, as reported. About 20 persons are involved, and tho no arrests had been made at last report, several persons visited the insurance adjusters and made payment for their share of the loot.

OMAHA LETTER.

The Grain Club has elected E. C. Twamley, pres., and John S. Hedelund, sec'y.

J. T. Buchanan, sec'y of the Omaha Elvtr. Co., is recovering from a recent illness.

The Illinois Central Elevator is near completion. This is the second unit, the cost of which is about \$500,000.

This city will have a total elevator capacity of about 16,900,000 bus. when the new Burlington Elvtr. Co.'s terminal is completed.

The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. contemplates the erection of additional storage bins of 140,000-bus. capacity, making the company's total capacity 500,000 bus.

The Omaha branch of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co. is at present in charge of Art S. Walters of the Kansas City office, until a new mgr. can be appointed.

The directors of the Grain Exchange voted, on March 5, to suspend the Nebraska-Colorado Grain Co. from use of their membership in the exchange, due to the recent closing of the Omaha offices of the company following alleged financial difficulties.

Some of the younger members of the Grain Exchange have formed the Grain Boys Quartet, which has been giving serenades and entertainments as occasions presented themselves, on the floor. Words for their songs are written by John S. Hedelund, grain man.

Work has been temporarily halted on the new 500,000-bu. elevator under construction by the Burlington Elvtr. Co. here by the discovery of a 15-year old zoning ordinance that includes the site in a residence district, tho the neighborhood is not used as a residence district any longer. The provision was ordered changed by the city commissioners at the request of the city planning commission.

NEW YORK

Fulton, N. Y.—F. D. Ludington & Son have lately installed a No. 11 Unique Cracked Corn Scourer.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The Queen City Feed & Grain Co., organized last fall by John Pfeiffer and Charles B. Watson, with an office in the Commercial Trust Building, is reported to be out of business.

Berend J. Burns, who has been in the grain and feed brokerage business here for many years, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, unsecured liabilities of \$18,148, with no assets. Referee James W. Persons is administering the estate in bankruptcy court.

The Buffalo Stock Exchange Building is the new name of the building formerly known as the Mutual Life Building, the change having been made in honor of the new Buffalo Stock Exchange which took for its quarters the ground floor of that building, instead of the Corn Exchange quarters which were considered.

Mrs. Sarah N. Grammer, mother of Nisbet and George J. Grammer, pres. and sec'y, respectively, of the Eastern Grain, Mill & Elvtr. Co. of this city, died on March 12, at the age of 73 years. She is survived also by a third son, William B., of Cleveland. She was the widow of G. J. Grammer, former vice-pres. of the New York Central Railway.

The mill and elevator district of this city sustained some damage during the severe windstorm of March 7, which was said to have attained the velocity of 74 miles an hour. A steamer was torn from its moorings at the Lake and Rail elevator tearing a leg from the elevator. Windows were shattered in waterfront mills, and steamers damaged by collisions.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

During the first week in March a Produce Exchange membership sold at \$17,300, an advance of \$300.

Five more securities to be traded in have been added to the list by the com'te on securities of the Produce Exchange.

Recent applicants for membership on the Produce Exchange include: Thomas P. Hasler; Arthur Horowitz, investments; James Seligman, Milton W. Lipper, Max Strauss, stocks and bonds; Arthur E. Standers, commission.

NORTH DAKOTA

Two new members were added to the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n during February: W. L. Noyes of Starkweather, and the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Coulee.

Grand Forks, N. D.—Grain solicitors of this city have been organized preparatory to the 1930 convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n. M. M. Vanosel was elected general chairman and G. Gunderson, sec'y.

The Freeman-Northridge Bill, sometimes referred to as the mill commission bill because it sought to place the management of the State Mill & Elvtr. in the hands of a commission of three, was defeated in the senate. This leaves the management of the plant in the hands of the governor as before.

Hebron, N. D.—The new Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, which replaces the one burned last fall, has been completed and grain was unloaded for storage early in March. It is more than 100 feet high and has a capacity of 60,000 bus. A new grain cleaner has been installed, also a car pulper. G. N. Schuler is the mgr.

Crosby, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here is out of business and has been for some time, the Crosby Farmers Grain Co. having its plant. Our officers are O. K. Otteson, pres.; J. W. Murphy, sec'y, and F. E. Carlson, mgr. There is no foundation for the report that the Farmers Union has organized here.—Crosby Farmers Grain Co., F. E. Olson, mgr.

Grand Forks, N. D.—A special com'te was named to make arrangements for the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n convention, which meets in this city the first week of February, 1930, at a meeting of the convention com'te of the Commercial Club and local grain and hotel men. The com'te is composed of Tom McElroy, chairman of the Commercial Club com'te; John Hesketh, representing the club; J. W. Johnson and Walter Jones, of the grain dealers, and F. L. Ruble and K. V. Bacon, local hotel men.

OHIO

Wauseon, O.—A. L. Kolb has installed a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

North Baltimore, O.—F. Kalmbach contemplates installing a feed grinder.

Perrysburg, O.—We have installed a new McMillin Hoist.—Perrysburg Grain & Seed Co.

Convoy, O.—The Convoy Equity Exchange has installed a No. 3 d. c. Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Salem, O.—The Salona Supply Co. has added a No. 23 Unique Vertical Mixer to its milling outfit.

Toledo, O.—Jesse D. Hurlburt, of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., has about fully recovered from his recent severe illness.

New Holland, O.—C. E. Groce is installing new elevator equipment in his elevator here. The Sidney Grain Machinery Co. is making the installation.

Applecreek, O.—The Wayne Farmers Supply Co. is installing a hammer mill and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. recently installed a new 120-h.p. diesel oil engine purchased from the Anderson Engine & Foundry Co., Anderson, Ind.

New Weston, O.—The Farmers Central Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was robbed of sacked grain recently to the value of about \$300. Entrance was obtained by breaking an engine room window.

Liberty Center, O.—P. E. Johnston, former sec'y of the board of directors of the Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co. here, has succeeded William Henricks as mgr. of the elevator. Mr. Henricks resigned after being mgr. for three years.

Kidron (Apple Creek p. o.), O.—We are installing a new hammer mill, crusher and sheller, feed mixer, also a grain cleaner to clean the grain as it is received from the farmer. Ours is the only grain elevator in Kidron.—J. P. Sommer.

Columbus, O.—Clarence E. Gwinn has been made sec'y-treas. and general mgr. of the Gwinn Milling Co., B. W. Marr, who formerly held that position, having resigned. Mr. Gwinn is the son of O. E. Gwinn, pres. of the company.

Toledo, O.—W. W. Cummings, with J. F. Zahm & Co. of this city, also sec'y of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, was recently elected sec'y of the secretaries of all the state ass'ns which met in St. Louis in February, as mentioned at that time.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n has sent ballots to its members to get their votes as to whether or not the ass'n shall change its name to the Ohio Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Sec'y Cummings has also asked all those who intend to take the boat trip in June to Mackinac to let him know at the earliest possible moment, as the time is short now for chartering the boat.

Delphos, O.—G. C. Heist has bot the interest of Albert Schlientz in the Garman Grain Co. here, Mr. Schlientz having been part owner and mgr. for over a year. Mr. Heist has been operating an elevator at Cavette for a number of years, altho he is a former Delphos man. He will retain his business in Cavette but in a few weeks will assume active management at the Garman elevator here.

Patterson, O.—Clem Patterson has purchased the grain elevator here from Swearingen & Gross. Mr. Patterson in the past few months financed and erected the seed house at the same siding just across the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and known for a short time as the Ira C. Marshall Seed Co. Mr. Patterson will continue the seed and corn business in connection with the elevator business, the company to be known as the Patterson Seed & Grain Co., and will be managed by his son, Homer C. Patterson. The company will handle all kinds of seeds, grain, coal, flour, feeds, etc.

The following grain companies in Ohio suffered slight damages in the severe windstorm of March 6 and 7: Ansonia, Ansonia Grain Co.; Bell Center, Belle Center Hay & Grain Co.; Cygnet, Ash-Shaw & Co.; Haskins, Haskins Farmers Grain Co.; Hooker, Shaw-Turner Co.; Lancaster, Shaw-Turner Co.; Lemert, Lemert Elvtr. & Supply Co.; Maplewood, Farmers Grain Co.; Pikeville, Powell, Albright & Powell; Pleasant Hill, S. J. Rudy & Sons; Wayne, Prairie Farmers Co-op. Co.; New Bavaria, Farmers' Elvtr. Grain & Supply Co.; Scott, Scott Equity Exchange Co.; Sterling, Sterling Milling Co.; Troy, Troy Grain & Supply Co.; West Jefferson, West Jefferson Elvtr. Co.; Woodville, Luckey Farmers Exchange Co.; Arcadia, L. R. Good; Ashley, Ashley Elvtr. Co.; Chickasaw, Chickasaw Milling Co.; Delphos, Garman Grain Co.; Jackson Center, Buckland Milling Co.; LaGrange, Farmers Co-op. Supply Co.; Lock Two, Lock Two Grain & Milling Co.; Lockville, B. E. Schirm & Co.; McGuffey, McGuffey Elvtr. Co.; Middlepoint, Oldenweller Milling Co.; Mount Gilead, Buckeye Milling Co.; Nevada, Nevada Farmers Grain Co.

OKLAHOMA

North Enid (Enid p. o.), Okla.—G. G. Black's elevator office here burned March 5. The loss was small.

Driftwood, Okla.—The Co-op. Exchange has voted to lease the elevator to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n.

Woodward, Okla.—Two safes in the office of the Wheat Growers Elvtr. Co. were wrecked by robbers recently, who made way with \$200.

Guymon, Okla.—The Guymon Equity Exchange is installing a Strong-Scott Dump, supplied by the White Star Co. Other additions will be made later.

Greenfield, Okla.—Elmer Marrs has been appointed mgr. of the El Reno Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, succeeding Frank Penny who has gone into the hardware business.

Dewey, Okla.—Bud Burget, who has bot the mill and feed business of the Dewey Mill & Grain Co., will erect a new elevator on the site of the one destroyed by fire last December.

Kingfisher, Okla.—The old Zalabak elevator, being operated as the Binkley Grain Co. at present, will soon be taken over by a new company that is being formed among the wheat growers here for that purpose.

Morrison, Okla.—The Farmers Trading Ass'n will start work on its elevator here very soon. Contractors are bidding on the job. The company already has a warehouse large enough to store commodities in carload lots.—P.

Burlington, Okla.—The Burlington Grain Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by windstorm on March 11.

Cherokee, Okla.—The transfer of the elevators of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here and at Daley to the Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n will be completed as soon as 15,000 acres of wheat land have contracted to supply them with grain.

A bill now before the Oklahoma Legislature seeks to secure to business and professional men of the state the legal right to arbitrate disputes in a friendly and inexpensive manner without recourse to the courts. The Oklahoma State Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Oklahoma Associated Industries and the Oklahoma Wholesale Grocers Ass'n are sponsoring the bill.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma will hold its annual convention in the Masonic Temple here on May 23 and 24.

C. F. Prouty, sec'y of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, has been appointed a member of the transportation com'te of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

A. J. Zubieta, of the Oklahoma Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been appointed chairman of the Chamber of Commerce export com'te, and Albert Mendoza, of the Yukon Mill & Elvtr. Co., Yukon, vice-chairman.

The new 500,000-bu. concrete elevator, warehouse and office of General Mills, Inc., is beginning to materialize, the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. having started work on them. The new buildings will adjoin the plant of the Oklahoma Mill & Elvtr. Co., the local unit of General Mills. The elevator will have 14 tanks and a total of 50 bins. The head-house will be 68½x119 feet and 200 feet high. The brick and concrete warehouse will be one story and basement, 40x300 feet. The office will be 32x153 feet and will be built on top of the warehouse. The General Grain Co. will operate the new elevator, which will be completed in time for the new grain crop.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Arthur Reeves, for many years associated in the milling business and also in mill building in Oregon, died on March 1 at his home in Hood River, Ore.

Spokane, Wash.—The Atwood-Larson Co. has opened an office in this city in charge of C. F. Stablein, and reports doing more business than it had expected.

Fulton (Pendleton p. o.), Ore.—The Fulton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator capacity is being increased to 150,000 bus. The work will be completed in time to take care of the new wheat crop.

Spokane, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its ninth annual convention in this city June 14 and 15. Preparations are already under way to make the gathering a huge success.

Athena, Ore.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here will be enlarged to a 300,000-bu. capacity in time for the 1929 crop, which together with the enlargement at Fulton, will give Umatilla County the largest interior grain storage capacity in the Inland Empire, it is said.

Pendleton, Ore.—H. W. Collins, pres. of the Collins Flour Mills of this city, also a grain elevator and warehouse operator owning a line of plants, has bot 3,000 acres of wheat in partnership with Harry Banfield of Portland, in the center of the richest wheat lands in Umatilla County. Mr. Collins already owned and operated 2,440 acres of wheat land in the county.

No grain trade legislation has been passed by Washington, Oregon or Idaho state legislatures. The sack lien bill was withdrawn after being amended, making it subsequent to chattel mortgages. The original bill was proposed by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n in Washington. House Bill 411 in the Washington legislature covering uniform warehouse receipts was improperly drawn, so it did not get out of com'te. No bill was introduced increasing the warehouse license fee from \$2 to \$12, as the Washington legislature did not take kindly to the \$40,000 request to take care of the grain inspection department, and Senate bills 239 and 250 promoting and protecting cooperative marketing did not get out of com'te.

PORTLAND LETTER.

H. J. Barneson & Co. are installing a fast ticker service in their Portland and Seattle offices, which will afford instant service from the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

The Merchants Exchange plans the formation of a statistical bureau, covering all marine activities, such as export and import figures besides local river traffic figures. The co-operation of other organizations is being obtained.

Portland, Ore.—The Union Pacific Railroad will construct six new grain bins with a total capacity of 200,000 bus., on its property on the site of the Portland Flouring Mills Co., which was leased about a year ago to Kerr Gifford & Co. for use as a grain terminal.

Portland, Ore.—The organization of the Portland Grain Exchange was completed on March 8 and the following directors elected: A. M. Chrystal, Phil Benedict, Sherman C. Draper, W. A. Kearns, A. E. Sutton, W. L. Wilson, Harold Sanford, S. E. Mikkelsen and Mark P. Miller. The board of directors elected the following officers: A. M. Chrystal, pres.; Phil Benedict, vice-pres.; Sherman C. Draper, sec'y; W. A. Kearns, treas. The exchange will operate in Merchants Exchange quarters but will be a separate organization. Within a few days after organization was completed the membership numbered 36, and more were expected to join before the market is opened. It is hoped the permit to trade in futures will be received from Washington in time to operate with May.

PENNSYLVANIA

Benton, Pa.—N. B. Cole has incorporated in his milling equipment a new Unique Ball Bearing Attrition Mill.

Butler, Pa.—Oesterling & Son have recently made improvements in their feed grinding department by the installation of a 30-inch Unique Motor Driven Attrition Mill.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The floor of the Commercial Exchange is being re-arranged to make room for the new securities department, which will be located in the west end of the floor. In the center of the floor will be offices where the grain, feed and flour department will be taken care of. George Kendrick will be appointed, subject to the approval of the directors, to look after the securities. Memberships are selling at \$2,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Rudolph, S. D.—The Rudolph Equity Exchange elevator and coal shed were slightly damaged by fire on March 12.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—John McQuillen, grain dealer, died here after a lingering illness, on March 7, at the age of 56 years.

Lemmon, S. D.—The Equity Exchange has recently installed two worm gear drives, a double distributor and a 6-bu. automatic scale.

Menno, S. D.—We bot the Hafner Elvtr. here recently and have put in a Bauer Bros. 24-inch Attrition Mill, 40-h.p., also expect to put in a corn cracker at once for making chick sizes of cracked corn and wheat, as this is a big poultry section, also lots of hogs and a large dairy interest thru this section. We expect to buy grain also.—Menno Milling & Grain Co.

Philip, S. D.—The property of the Philip Milling Co., owned by the estates of H. J. McMahon and J. W. Scanlan, has been bot by the Paul S. Kerfoot Public Utilities Co. of St. Paul, Minn. T. C. Scruby, who has been head miller for the Philip Milling Co., will act as mgr. for the new owners. Improvements and new equipment may be added to the mill. Philip has the only flour mill between Rapid City and Huron.

Rapid City, S. D.—The Tri-State Milling Co. of Belle Fourche has purchased a controlling interest in the Rapid River Milling Co. No changes will be made in the identity of the two corporations, but they will be operated under the same general management. F. R. Quarnberg of Belle Fourche will be pres. of the Belle Fourche Tri-State Milling Co. and will move to Rapid City to become mgr. of the local plant. William Dodge will remain as active pres. of the company. Enlargement of the Rapid City plant and establishment of a chemical laboratory here are contemplated.

SOUTHEAST

Moultrie, Ga.—The Moultrie Mill & Elvtr. Co. contemplates rebuilding its warehouse which was recently burned down.

Columbus, Ga.—Dan Joseph, a prominent citizen of this place, died on March 12, after a short illness. He had been in the grain brokerage and flour business for over 30 years, and was pres. of the Dan Joseph Co.

TEXAS

Brady, Tex.—The Spiller Grain & Cold Storage Co. is erecting a nine-ton ice plant.

Gruver, Tex.—The Chapman Milling Co.'s elevator, Dan Shrader, mgr., is now receiving grain.

Oakwood, Tex.—The Childress Grain Co.'s plant here was burned recently. Loss, \$15,000; partly insured.

Denton, Tex.—The Denton Milling Co. will install additional machinery increasing its capacity to 240 barrels a day.—P.

Plainview, Tex.—The Ben F. Smith Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: Ben F. Smith, C. A. Gardner, O. J. May.

El Paso, Tex.—Johnson Milling & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators: M. T. and P. E. Johnson and R. E. McGee.—P.

Littlefield, Tex.—The Littlefield Grain & Coal Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: W. K. Dickerson, H. W. Snowden, B. C. Dickerson.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The E. G. Rall Grain Co. has let the contract for the construction of a 200,000-bu. storage to the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—The General Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: J. M. Aura, Sidney Oates, A. Farris, Jr. Is doing a general brokerage and commission business.

Austin, Tex.—The Quality Mills, bot a few weeks ago by D. D. Baker and Joseph Freeman, are being enlarged and improved by the new owners. The former capacity of the plant was 400 barrels.

Gainesville, Tex.—James Beattle, vice-pres. of the Whaley Mill & Elvtr. Co. here, died recently in San Antonio from a stroke of paralysis. He was 75 years old and had been a resident of this place for 54 years.

Hart, Tex.—John Elliott, veteran grain man, and D. M. Cogsdell are the owners of a new 40,000-bu. elevator now under construction here. Hart is a new town on the Ft. Worth & Denver Railroad between Plainview and Dimmitt.

Goree, Tex.—We tore down and rebuilt our warehouse and adjoining elevator, 24x72 and 24x64 feet, put new sheetiron roof and sides on both elevator and warehouse, also rebuilt office, and put concrete foundations under all the buildings.—Goree Grain Elvtr. Co.

Galveston, Tex.—The Galveston Wharf Co. has awarded to Horner & Wyatt the contract for the preparation of the plans for its 4,000,000-bu. concrete elevator. The plans will allow for future additions to give an ultimate capacity of 6,000,000 bus. The headhouse for the new elevator will be equipped to handle 500 cars in a 20-hour day, and will be equipped with two loading-out galleries with a capacity for handling 50,000 bus. per hour each, making the largest headhouse in the Southwest. Horner & Wyatt will supervise the construction of the elevator also.

ANOTHER BUFFALO PLANT

EQUIPPED WITH

Two
Randolph Driers
AND NOW

Comes the equipping of
the new

McMillen & Co. Plant
of Buffalo

Washburn-Crosby
Mills
and

Seneca Elevator Co.

are already equipped with Randolph
Driers

Write for catalogue.



Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Dougherty, Tex.—Mr. Porterfield is the new mgr. of Edwards Elevtr. & Grain Co.'s elevator here. He was formerly with the Marshall Elevtr. Co. of Floydada, Tex.

Tulia, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. is building a \$60,000 steel and concrete elevator and drier, the capacity of the elevator being 135,000 bus. The contract has been let to the Southwestern Engineering Co.

Houston, Tex.—The Gibson Grain Co. has been organized for jobbing grains and feeds. J. J. Gibson, who formerly was connected with the J. E. Rogers Grain Co., the American Maid Flour Mills and the Texas Star Flour Mills, is at the head of the new company.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—E. R. Alton, general mgr. of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. here, has been elected pres. of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce succeeding P. H. Mulcahy.

WISCONSIN

Barron, Wis.—The Northern Supply Co. has installed a Haines Feed Mixer.

Antigo, Wis.—A feed grinder has been installed in McCandles & Ladwig's elevator here.

Manitowoc, Wis.—A. M. Richter Sons Co.'s elevator here sustained a slight damage by fire recently.

Colfax, Wis.—The New Richmond Roller Mills Co. has bot the elevator of the Northern Elevtr. Co. here, the new owners taking possession at once.

A Wisconsin Supreme Court decision made early in March upholds the right of the state of Wisconsin to tax products made in that state and held in commercial warehouses in the state, and to exempt from taxes goods made outside of the state but stored in the state.

Berlin, Wis.—The C. S. Morris Co., Inc., recently mentioned as having been incorporated altho Mr. Morris has owned the mill for 57 years, has given its employees ten shares each, thus making them stockholders in the company. The company deals in grain, feed, etc.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The following have been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce: Walter Baujan, Charles Greenblatt, Daniel P. Steinberg.

Erick H. Ladish, a director of the Ladish-Stoppenbach Co., grain and feed, of this city, died recently after a long illness. He had lived in Chicago for 34 years past.

The annual dues for the fiscal year 1929-30, in the Chamber of Commerce, have been fixed at \$125, payable in equal semi-annual installments, due April 1 and Oct. 1, 1929.

Christian Kurth, pres. of the Kurth Malting Co., died March 6, aged 65 years. His health had been poor for a number of years. His company is one of the largest of its kind in this country.

The operation of the transportation department of the Chamber of Commerce on its present plan is to be continued during the ensuing fiscal year beginning April 1, 1929, and J. L. Bowlus has been re-appointed as mgr.

Robert Bell, vice-pres. of the W. M. Bell Co., grain firm of this city, will have lots of time to fish now, since the revolution in Mexico has marooned him in that country where he recently went on a fishing trip to the Gulf of California.

Carl Baumann, who died recently as reported in the Journal, was not connected with B. J. Aston & Co., at any time in his life, states Miss Margaret Baumann, and was a member of the Chamber of Commerce at the time of his death.

Cost of sampling cars in Western Canada in 1928 ranged from 35 cents to \$5.54 per car and averaged 60 cents per car.

Toronto, Ont.—The Fleischmann Co. of Canada, Ltd., has been organized with J. W. Horsey, heretofore closely identified with the American company's yeast business in Canada, as ass't sec'y. The new company has no plant of its own at present but intends to build a yeast factory in Canada at an early date. Its entire efforts will be directed to the yeast business and the baking industry.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

DEFECTIVE MACHINERY.—Seller of machinery was not entitled to recover against purchaser for price of materials used to remedy defects, in accordance with implied warranty. Seller of machinery proving defective is entitled, after replacement thereof, to recover the defective part.—*Gullett Gin Co. v. Varnardo Gin Co. Court of Appeal of Louisiana. 120 South. 240.*

CROP MORTGAGE.—Provision of crop mortgage that it covered crops of every nature sown, grown, planted, cultivated, or harvested during year 1925 and 1926, "and until said debt is fully paid," places lien only on crop of 1925 and 1926, since words "until said debt is fully paid" do not extend lien to crops raised during succeeding years.—*Zaring v. Strauss & Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 30 Fed. (2d) 313.*

CARRIER LIABLE FOR DELAY.—Carrier held not excused for unusual and unnecessary delay in transportation of shipment of wheat by an unprecedented amount of business, causing congestion in handling of freight, from which delay resulted, where shipper was not advised of congested conditions and no reason was shown why such information was not given to shipper before carrier's acceptance of wheat.—*Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry. Co. v. Liske Grain Co. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas. 13 S. W. (2d) 144.*

FAILURE OF BANK REMITTING.—Bank receiving paper for collection becomes depositor's agent, with authority to employ another bank to make collection, whereupon second bank becomes subagent of depositor, who must seek remedy directly against subagent for its negligence or misconduct, because of privity between them, though subagent is ordinarily accountable only to superior agent when employed without principal's assent or direction. Bank conditionally crediting amount of check, indorsed in blank, to account of bank forwarding it for "collection and credit" and drawing drafts on such credit, held not subagent, liable to payee for negligence in making collection, though latter directed forwarding bank to employ subagent for collection; forwarding and acceptance for "collection and credit," as distinguished from "collection and remittance," conferring provisional ownership of check on receiving bank, so far as forwarding bank's title therein is concerned.—*Thompson v. Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank. Supreme Court of Iowa. 223 N. W. 517.*

Settlement for Excess Over Contract.

Kettenbach Grain Co., San Francisco, Cal., plaintiff, v. Smith Bros. Grain Co., Ft. Worth, Tex., defendant, before Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Geo. B. Wood, W. W. Manning, John S. Green, Geo. B. Booth and A. S. McDonald.

On Sept. 10, 1926, the Smith Brothers Grain Co. sold to Kettenbach Grain Co. four 80,000 capacity carloads of No. 2 milo at \$1.52 per cwt., official weights, if furnished, otherwise sworn destination weights. Against the transaction, car 77393 M. K. T. was applied which went forward without official certificate of weight attached. When unloaded, it was found to contain 104,700 pounds, and as Rule 32 provides that 88,000 pounds may be applied on an 80,000-pound contract, it is the opinion of this com'te that settlement be made on a basis of 16,700 pounds average.

The price governing settlement should be a fair market value of the commodity at date of unloading. The evidence furnished by the appellee registered a sale of a like commodity at \$1.40 per cwt. with more offered on the same basis. Therefore, we direct that settlement be made basis 16,700 pounds at 12 cents per cwt. or \$20.04 for the overrun. The correct amount

due Smith Brothers in final settlement of this car being \$132.73, shown as follows:

Bulk No. 2 milo, 104,700 lbs. at \$1.52 cwt.	\$1,591.44
Less freight at 61c cwt.	\$638.67
Advances	800.00
Overage: 16,700 lbs. at 12c cwt.	20.04
	<u>1,458.71</u>

Balance due Smith Brothers.....\$ 132.73

Claims for Loss in Transit in Canada.

Robert McLean, head of the claim department of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, told the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, that in November, 1928, he had handled close upon 1,200 claims, all of which were for shortages, due to leaks. Claims were presented only if the shortage exceeded 300 lbs. as the railways would not consider lesser claims. Every shipment, with which the Saskatchewan Pool was concerned, was examined by his department and checked as to weight, and claims were presented where there was a leakage exceeding 300 lbs. and where proper evidence could be secured.

Most reports of leaks, stated Mr. McLean, were obtained from the chief weighmaster at Fort William, and the balance had to be obtained at Winnipeg. At the latter point, these reports cost 25 cents each, but nothing was charged at Fort William.

Elevator and railway agents were supposed to report cars noticed to be leaking, and evidence was sometimes obtained in this way. Questioned as to whether the railway furnished information on request as to whether cars had been coopered en route, Mr. McLean stated that the reply was invariably to the effect that no coopering had taken place and that no sign of leakage had been noticed. He had given up asking for this information.

From August 1 to March 18 he had received approximately 12,000 leakage reports. Some 4,200 claims had been filed, the balance being accounted for by shortages of 300 lbs. or less, and by the fact that some cars were not weighed at the shipping point and no evidence could be obtained as to shipping weight.

His experience was that the railways were willing to pay claims when adequate evidence was forthcoming, but bargaining was resorted to when there was no actual proof as to what was actually loaded in the car. In such cases, settlement was sometimes made on a basis of from 30 to 60 per cent of the claim. He had reported the matter of leakages to his superior officers but had never made any representations to the Board of Grain Commissioners.

He considered that the railways should be forced to report all leakages and that government inspectors should report leakages to the railway companies.

John O. Williams, who has charge of the horse and mule investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says the last few years has shown an increase in horse breeding activities on California ranches because saddle horses have become popular on the Pacific coast.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Brandt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

How Grading Is Viewed in Liverpool.

Dr. Newman, Dominion cerealist, before the Agricultural committee at Ottawa reported that he had been in correspondence with the Liverpool Corn Exchange. In view of all the unrest created in Canada and all the agitation at present existing on the subject of grading, it is of very distinct interest that Dr. Newman is in a position to state that the Liverpool Corn Exchange is well satisfied with the grading this year and that no complaints have been received from British buyers in connection with mixing of this year's crop. When it is remembered that the regular system in England and on the continent is to buy on sample, and not on grade fixed in the exporting country, and that an exception is made only in the case of Canada and the United States, an expression of satisfaction with our grading is very significant, for deliveries of Canadian wheat are judged by men accustomed to judging on its merits each particular lot purchased. Dr. Newman asked the Liverpool Exchange what in its opinion could be done to improve the wheat supply in Canada.—*Grain Trade News*.

Kansas Pool Again in Battle.

A petition by C. A. and William Little of Rosston, Okla., and Geo. and E. T. Fox of Edwards county, Kan., brought before the district court in Sedgwick county, asks that a receiver be appointed for the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n, that its present officers be ousted and that the assets of the body be liquidated and distributed among the membership.

The petition says the ass'n was organized in 1921 as a co-operative wheat marketing agency for selling the wheat of its members, all of whom paid an initiation fee, and that these members were to share in the dividends.

The original plan to secure 51,000,000 bus. under contract was finally abandoned and another calling for 5,000,000 bus. for sale put into effect. The plaintiffs claim the ass'n failed to secure even this amount, but in the anxiety of its officials to operate, the figures on the contracts were raised to give the false impression and used to influence the 7,000 Kansas farmers who became members.

In 1925 the organization ceased to function as a selling agent. Since then its activities have been directed at bringing suit against delinquent members and demanding damages because such members jumped their contracts, according to the petition.

Just recently Wm. A. Smith, attorney-general for the State of Kansas, went into the State Supreme Court in an attempt to have the charter of the ass'n revoked and prevent further attempts on the part of its officials to collect penalties from revolting members but the Court dismissed the suit.

The new action has been brought by A. L. Moffatt and Smith, Smith & Symons and draws the Kansas Cooperative Wheat Marketing Ass'n into the courts as well as the Kansas Wheat Growers Ass'n. Besides these organizations it names L. L. Wilson, pres. of the latter, and Ernest R. Downie, sec'y, as defendants.

Melbourne, Australia.—Shipping companies have effected reduced rates of 7s 6d ton in the parcel freight on wheat and flour for export. Space has been booked for more than 40,000 tons at this lower rate. The concession is considered a material benefit to Australian producing and exporting interests. The railroad labor unions handling export grain from interior points of North America shud be deeply interested.

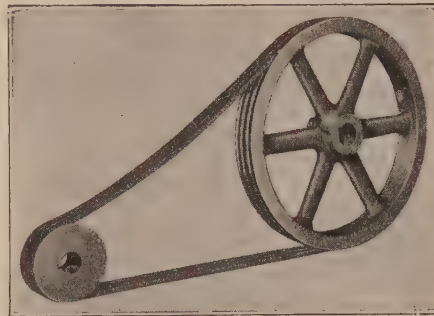
Washington, D. C.—The second deficiency appropriation bill reported to the House of Representatives last month included \$38,280 for barley investigations, particularly on barley scab, and \$110,000 for control of insect pests, including Japanese and Asiatic beetles and the corn borer. The \$10,000,000 corn borer experts seem to have lost their influence with Congress.

V-Belt Drives Coming Into Wide-spread Use.

In the last few years the use of elastic V-shaped belts in multiple instead of ordinary flat belt type has attained unusual popularity. Such drives are applicable to almost any type of service and their use has solved many baffling power transmission problems.

A number of interesting advantages are claimed for this type of drive as compared with the ordinary flat belt drive and in comparison with direct connection of the motor to the driven machine. In the first place short centers are possible so that a minimum floor space is required for a drive. It is also possible to increase the speed ratios and use higher speed motors, than is the case with the ordinary flat belt drive, even where some type of idler pulley device is used or as compared with direct connection. This reduces the initial cost of the motor installation.

The efficiency of the V-Belt drive is said to have been shown on numerous tests to be 98 per cent or better. This compares very favorably with the best practice obtained with some other drives and is superior to the efficiency obtained with flat belt drives. The V-Belt has flexibility and the driven machine is thereby



A Set of Sheaves and Belts for Typical V-Belt Drive.

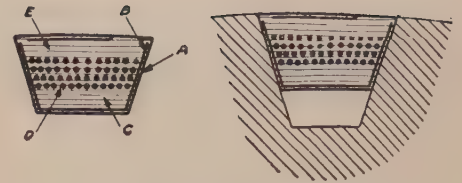
protected against breakage by sudden stoppage or shocks. It operates silently and eliminates vibration. No belt dressing or lubrication of any kind is required for this type of drive. The V-belt drive, therefore, requires practically no attention and the maintenance cost is low.

With a drive of the V-belt type bearing pressures are greatly reduced. This is made possible by the fact that much higher belt speeds can be used and by the fact that due to the wedging action of the belts in the grooves there is practically no tension on the return side of the V-belt. The total belt tension in the V-belt drive while running is practically equal to the driving tension whereas with a flat belt the total tension while running is anywhere from two to six times the driving tension.

V-belts are available for transmitting power from a fraction of a horsepower up to two hundred and more horsepower and they may be used for either reducing or increasing speeds. In nearly all cases it is possible to secure them for any required center distances. This is made possible by the large selection of standard belt lengths in which these endless belts are available.

One of the most recent developments in V-belt drives is known as the Flex-Mor drive which is a product of Fairbanks, Morse & Company. The new drive is the result of numerous field and dynamometer tests to determine the factors of belt angles, slippage, the life of belts of various constructions, character of the various materials entering into the drive, and power capacity.

The belts which are used with this drive are built up of an outer belt jacket of duck which has been treated with rubber to improve its wearing qualities. As shown in the accompanying illustration this jacket consists of two layers of duck enclosing a core made up of a layer of rubber, several layers of rubber-em-



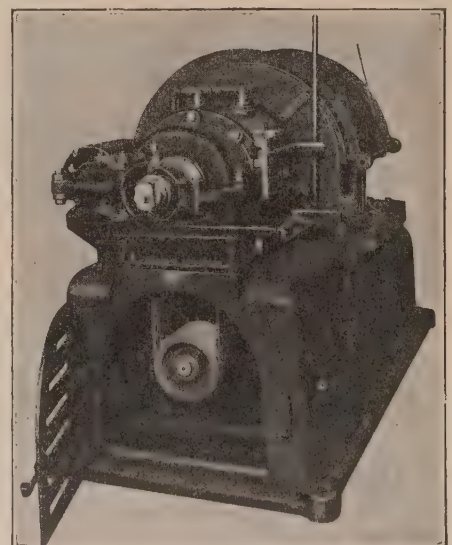
Drive Belts Are Built Up of Duck (Shown as A and B), Special Compounded Rubber (shown as C and E), and Layers of Cork (Shown as D).

bedded cords, and another layer of rubber above the cords. The layer of rubber below the cords is specially compounded to withstand repeated compression, while the layer of rubber above the cords is specially compounded to withstand repeated tension. The rubber-embedded cords are laid at the neutral axis of the belt where there is the least tension or compression. These cords are made of long staple cotton and the construction is quite similar to that which is used in cord tires. The various elements of the belt are assembled in the mold and vulcanized together into a unified structure.

The sheaves are made of semi-steel and have been designed with particular reference to the angle and depth of the grooves so that the belt slippage is a minimum. At the same time the relation between the angles of the belt sides and the grooves are such that the belt makes a gradual contact with the grooves as it bends around the sheaves. Due to the wedging action of the belts in the grooves and to their inherent elastic qualities there is no sudden grabbing of the load and sudden shocks to the driving and driven machines are eliminated.

Some county agents follow the programs for which they were appointed by making efforts along educational lines. An example is R. C. Newcomer of Morton county, North Dakota, who has recently been conducting a series of feeding schools, by holding meetings at various points and discussing proper rations and protein feeds for cattle and other livestock in which the local farmers were interested.

Competition, whose motive is merely to compete to drive some other fellow out, never carries very far. The competitor to be feared is one who never bothers you at all, but goes on making his own business better all the time. Businesses that grow by development and improvement do not die. But when a business ceases to be creative, when it believes it has reached perfection and needs to do nothing but produce—no improvement, no development—it is done.—*Henry Ford*.



A Short Center Vertical Drive, One of the Most Difficult Belt Drive Problems, Is Solved with Multiple V-Belts.

Grain Carriers

WINNIPEG, ONT.—Rails have been laid to within 12 miles of Fort Churchill, the new Hudson Bay port. Telegraphic communication has already been established.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Federal Barge line opened its 1929 navigation season from here to New Orleans the middle of this month. During the winter months the line extends its activities only as far north as Cairo.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 41,860 cars during the week ending Mar. 9, a decrease of 7,684 below the same week in 1928, tho 2,342 cars above the same week in 1927. Western districts loaded 28,804 cars, a decrease of 5,402 cars below the same week a year ago.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Southwestern Regional Advisory Board will meet here on the morning of May 23 at 9:30 o'clock. The annual convention of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n convenes the afternoon of the same day, so grain dealers will find it convenient to attend.

REDUCTION of rail freight rates on grain from the prairies to the Pacific coast for domestic market to or near the level of the rate charged for export is the demand of the United Farmers of British Columbia and other public Western Canada bodies seeking lower rates to Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamship Lines have sent H. B. Beaumont and J. J. Forster to the Orient to study Japanese and Chinese ports and advise on grain unloading facilities with a view to enlarging and improving trade routes between Canada and the Orient.

VALUE at destination was affirmed as the measure of damages for coal lost in transit

by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals recently in the case of Illinois Central v. P. McCoy Fuel Co., or G. I. Crail. The railroad will try to take the suit to the Supreme Court of the United States.

FREIGHT rate increases of from 5 to 9 cents on grain and grain products shipped from Kansas and Southern Missouri points, recently effected, are being protested by millers and grain dealers in the affected territory. The increases were effected by all carriers except the Rock Island.

MONTREAL, QUE.—The petition of the Halifax Harbor Commission and Maritime Board of Trade that the all-rail grain rate from Fort William, Port Arthur and Armstrong Point, via the National Transcontinental Ry. to Halifax and St. John, N. B., for export, be reduced to 19.34c per cwt., is opposed by the Montreal Board of Trade & Corn Exchange.

ABANDONMENT of 36 miles of road in a corn growing section of Lincoln County, Tenn., has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The N. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. found highway traffic growing too strongly for its line from Fayetteville to Capshaw to continue operation. Distances from the 12 small towns on the branch to other railroads range from 5 to 13 miles.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Whereas Milwaukee normally has six to eight boats to augment the elevator storage in the winter and spring months, this year there are only two, the Norton to hold 325,000 bus. for the Donahue-Stratton Co., and the Saturn to hold 330,000 for the Cargill Grain Co. Shippers complain of the high rates demanded for storage of grain in lake steamers.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Five vessels are now under construction at Wallsend-on-Tyne for the Welland Steamship Co. and the Fairport Steamship Co., new shipping firms which will begin operations as soon as the new vessels are delivered about the end of May. They will operate in conjunction with the upper lakes fleets of the Jenkins Steamship Co. of Cleveland and bear a part in the Canadian grain traffic.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Regulations to control grain screenings were put in the hands of the Cabinet in amendments to the Noxious Weeds Act. This permits the government to prescribe rules for transporting screenings so as to prevent dissemination of weed seeds. It seems to be a common belief that large amounts leak out of ordinary freight cars and cause infestation of railroad rights of way from which the weeds later spread. A rule may be effected compelling lining of freight cars with paper.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—In a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning the grain and grain products investigations which have been under way for the past year, the Minneapolis Traffic Ass'n states that transportation costs from the producing territory to the consuming territory should be equalized in so far as possible thru the various markets. Such a move would afford the producer and the country grain shipper a choice of markets and heighten competition between those markets. Rates to meet peculiar conditions should be prescribed only when necessary and rail rates should be reduced so they can meet the competition of rail-water haul rates.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The North Dakota State Mill & Elevator here, the glorious storing and milling project which had political inception and has been a football of politics ever since, added \$16,880 to its former deficit during the month of January. This makes the total deficit on the plant up to Feb. 1, last, \$1,638,928.48. The January loss was \$18,509.96 for the mill department and \$619.92 for the elevator department. The local elevator made a gain for the month of \$2,249.26.

Transit on Grain on Chicago & Alton.

In I. & S. Docket No. 3203 the railroads are trying to cancel the transit arrangement at Chicago under the reshipping or proportional rates on grain from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., to destinations in eastern and trunk line territory.

At present transit is not permitted on grain products at Chicago, and the new schedule is intended to prohibit also transit on grain in and grain out of Chicago.

The Turner-Hudnut Co. of Peoria protested and has been assisted by the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, J. S. Brown, manager of the department, having filed a brief which covers the whole subject. Mr. Brown says: It is our position that transit at Chicago should rightfully be in force on grain from Peoria and Pekin to eastern territory via all the routes which are parties to such rates via Chicago, and that to take away the transit at Chicago now available via the Chicago & Alton Railroad would only aggravate an unfair situation and complete the discrimination now existing against the Chicago market. It should be borne in mind that localities west and east of Chicago may use the Peoria-Pekin reshipping rates under transit, including milling in transit, via each and every route, so that, if transit at Chicago via the Chicago & Alton Railroad be eliminated, Chicago would become the only locality that could not use the rates. We submit that the other carriers operating from Peoria and Pekin to Chicago are fundamentally in violation of Section Three of the Interstate Commerce Act in not applying transit at Chicago under the reshipping rates to eastern territory, so that the undue discrimination as between carriers and shippers referred to by the respondents should be removed by all the carriers according transit, including milling in transit, at Chicago. However, in this case, we are concerned only with the schedules under suspension. There is not one word of evidence from the respondents that the present tariff results in unreasonable rates.

We believe we have proved that the suspended schedule would violate Section One of the Interstate Commerce Act by producing unjust and unreasonable rates on grain transited at Chicago, and would violate also Section Three by resulting in undue prejudice against the Chicago market and undue preference of all its competitors similarly located; and that the respondents have failed to justify the withdrawal of transit at Chicago. Therefore, we ask that the suspension be made permanent.

New Traffic Counselor.

Harry A. Feltus, well-known Minneapolis rate expert, has incorporated under his own name and opened offices in the Flour Exchange at Minneapolis. He will act as traffic engineer and counselor on transportation, marketing and distribution, fields in which he has had wide experience.

Mr. Feltus is a member of the National Industrial Traffic League, where he serves on the demurrage and storage com'te, and of the traffic clubs of both Minneapolis and Chicago.

Dr. Thomas Burr Osborne, eminent chemist and authority on plant proteins and first recipient of the Osborne Gold Medal awarded by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists for distinguished services in cereal chemistry, died suddenly at his home in New Haven, Conn.

The number of replies we have received from farmers, as a result of the radio broadcasting programs, has been remarkable. From the last talk alone we received 485 and letters are still coming in at the rate of 60 a day.—W. A. Stannard, sec'y Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, reporting at Binghamton. The federation has been broadcasting one talk each month.

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to correspond with you.

ELLIS DRIER WORKS

Division G. L. M. Corp.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

I. C. C. Activities.

In I. & S. 3173, increased rates on sweet clover seed from Northwestern points to Sioux City, Ia., were found not justified. The proposed schedules were ordered canceled.

In docket 21966 against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., et al., the Duck River Grain Co., Denver, Tenn., seeks reasonable rates on corn from Denver, Tenn., to Athens, Ga., and claims reparation of \$92.40.

In 20265, Gateway Hay Co. v. M. & N. Ark. Ry. Co. the Commission has affirmed its former decision after reconsideration, holding unreasonable the rates grain, products, seeds, hay and straw from Oklahoma to Arkansas on that road.

I. C. C. 20999, Wichita Flour Mills Co. vs. Santa Fe et al. The Interstate Commerce Commission directed a refund of overcharges on carloads of wheat moving from points in Texas and Oklahoma to Wichita, Kan., milled in transit and consigned to Galveston and Houston, Tex., for export.

In 19224, Sperry Flour Co. v. Rock Island, the Commission found not authorized the storage in transit at Ft. Worth, Tex., of wheat from Oklahoma to certain destinations in California. Waiver of undercharges was authorized and the Rock Island was directed to put in tariff rules giving Ft. Worth transit privileges as are given at other points in Texas.

Interest on overcharges is demanded by the Domestic Milling Co. in asking for a reopening of its complaint, No. 18729, against the Alton, where Commissioner McManamy it alleges had erroneously ruled no interest was payable. Since that decision the Union Pacific has been asking shippers to return the interest the company had paid on overcharges on grain products milled from grain in transit.

Ogden, Utah.—In the case of the Hylton Flour Mills, Inc., against the railroads for failure to absorb interstate switching charges over the tracks of the Utah Idaho Central Railroad the Interstate Commerce Commission failed to find such charges on grain and grain products unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory. The case was dismissed. The milling company had claimed the price of grain is set

by outside influences and since the switching charges could neither be added to the price of the products nor subtracted from the price of the grain, the mill was forced to bear them.

New Farm Storage Law of North Dakota

The State of North Dakota has recently enacted a law somewhat similar to the farm warehousing laws of Iowa and Illinois, the purpose of which is to make a warehouse certificate on grain in the farmer's own farm granary safe collateral for a loan to be obtained from bankers or investors.

To this end the law surrounds the granary with safeguards and requires bonds and independent audit of the contents.

The farmer is required to pay a fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per bushel for the services of the state in guaranteeing his honesty, for estimating the quantity in his bins, and issuing the certificate.

A Commissioner appointed by the governor at a salary of \$3,500 a year, and with \$25,000 expense money, will administer the law. He will appoint "inspectors" to examine the bins who will be paid out of the fees. Among the provisions are the following:

Section 6. Inspectors.—Whenever ten or more farmers operating farm lands tributary to any market center shall petition the Commissioner for an inspector to act within the territory to be designated in such petition as a grain storage district, the Commissioner shall forthwith designate such territory as a grain storage district, giving to such district a number, and shall appoint a storage inspector for such district, or if deemed advisable he may designate an inspector already appointed for another grain storage district in the immediate territory.

Inspectors may be appointed by the Commissioner upon the written application of any petitioner upon the establishment of a grain storage district, or the Commissioner may make such appointment without regard to any such application.

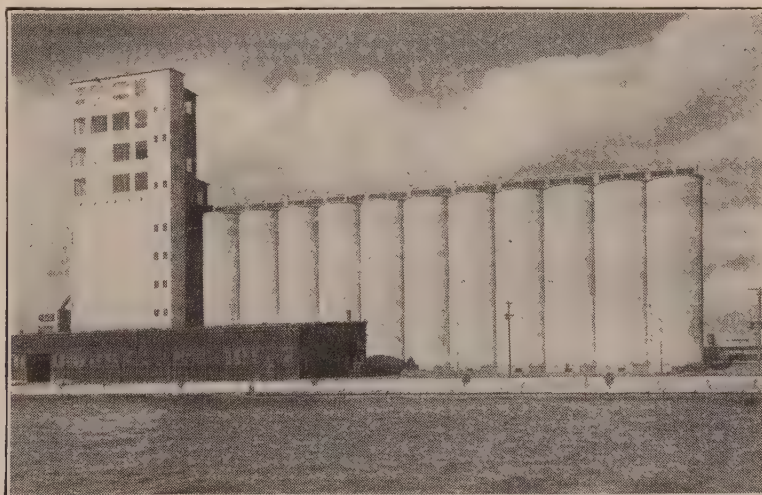
Duties of Inspector.—When application shall be made for inspection and storage of grain hereunder, whether on the farm or upon or near any railroad right-of-way, the inspector

shall immediately, or as soon as it is possible to do so, inspect such grain and the bin and structure in which said is located and to be stored, ascertaining the quantity of such grain by measurement but not by weight, and shall procure a fair average sample of such grain with respect to quality, moisture content and dockage. Said inspector shall upon concluding such inspection, if from his examination and inspection he deem the grain in condition to be stored and the structure or bin in which it is located, suitable for storage thereof under seal and for loaning purposes, securely lock the said bin or structure wherein said bin is located, and seal the same with a seal to be provided by the Commissioner, putting upon the structure or bin so sealed a notice containing a printed copy of the penalty herein prescribed for entering such bin or sealed structure, or removing such grain or any part thereof.

Sec. 14. Duty of Owner.—The owner of grain stored under the provisions of this Act shall exercise that degree of care and diligence which an ordinary prudent man would exercise with regard to similar property of his own. The owner shall also, upon demand of the holder of such certificate, deliver said grain to his usual market place without charge to the holder.

Sec. 22. Penalty for Breaking Seal.—Any person who shall without order or direction of the Commissioner, break the seal of any structure wherein grain is stored under the provisions of this act, or who shall break or enter the structure or bin wherein such grain is so stored, except for actual delivery of stored and sealed grain to the holder of a pledged certificate, or who shall damage, remove or destroy any grain stored and sealed under this act, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one year, or in the state penitentiary not less than one or more than three years; or by a fine of not less than \$300 or more than \$1000.

Ottawa, Canada.—Increasing demand for Canadian barley for malting purposes has led to presentation of legislation at the present session of the Dominion Parliament to create new grades for this crop, which will separate the two-rowed and six-rowed types. That will require all elevator operators to provide more bins and to acquire a sharper discrimination between varieties.



Panama-Pacific Export Elevator, Ogden Point, Victoria, B. C.

A New Modern Canadian West Coast Export Elevator Equipped with

HESS GRAIN DRIER

The World's Largest and Finest Elevators use the

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HESS DRIER CO. OF CANADA, LTD., 68 Higgins Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Appraisal of Price Forecasting.

From address by O. C. Stine, Economist,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

In 1925, after one year of experience, Prof. R. M. Green of Kansas, reviewing the forecasting experience of several agencies to that date said: "Batting averages in agricultural forecasting, in so far as it has been possible to investigate them, show about the same degree of perfection as human judgment has shown in other lines. At best agricultural forecasts are generally about 65 to 75 per cent perfect. There are some exceptions depending upon the length of time covered by the forecast and upon the purpose to be served."

I now have from Professor Green a summary of his experience for 47 months and this experience appears to be in line with his observations three years ago. He reports wheat forecasts 83 per cent correct, hogs 77 per cent, corn 66 per cent, and cattle 60 per cent. (His measure of accuracy is the percentage of months in which the indicated direction of change in price is correct.) He has also summarized results by years. It is interesting to note the great variations from year to year in the accuracy of the forecasts. Taking wheat, for example, the forecasts for 1925 were 75 per cent correct; 1926, 100 per cent; 1927, 83 per cent; 1928 to date, 75 per cent correct. The accuracy of the hog and cattle forecasts likewise varied greatly through the four years. These results point to the great variations in results that are likely to be met in dealing with different commodities and different seasonal conditions.

The experience of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics with forecasts published in the monthly price situation from September, 1924, to date parallels that of the Kansas Experiment Station. Not so many direct price forecasts have been made. We are more cautious than Professor Green. A recent check of our direct price forecasts indicates that about 87 per cent of all such forecasts proved to be correct. The percentage of accuracy for several different commodities has ranged from 83 for cattle to 91 for butter.

Mr. Harold Hedges of Nebraska has summarized for me his experience from September, 1927, to August, 1928. Like Professor Green he attempts to give a fairly definite indication of the course of prices for every month in the year. He reports at least 80 per cent of all his forecasts in the year correct. About 10 per cent he would class among the misses and ten per cent debatable.

I believe that the experiences which I have described are sufficient to warrant the conclusion that the trend a year ahead, the monthly or seasonal, and in some cases the weekly, price changes can be forecasted by fairly well trained statistical economists with an exception of about 80 to 90 per cent accuracy.

What degree of accuracy reasonably may be required to justify public support of price forecasting? Obviously one hundred per cent cannot be required and chance will give fifty per cent accuracy. According to the Weather Bureau, the forecasts of weather in the Washington District in the period 1915-19 were about 85 per cent correct for the 36-hour period following the forecasts. This service has been established for many years and is generally considered to be a valuable service. For the ordinary man are not prices about as difficult to forecast as the weather? When a farmer has a product about ready for market is he not about as much interested in the price of his product as he is in the weather through the growing and harvesting season? We must not let a few failures in price forecasting shame us out of the field.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Co-operating with the Federal government, the California Department of Agriculture has opened a hay-grading station here in charge of W. J. Mitchell, federal inspector, and D. T. Mitchell, representing the state.

Field Seeds

SUPERIOR, NEB.—The Bowman Seed Co. has moved into new quarters.

CRAWFORD, NEB.—Lee Halsted expects to have a new 26x40 ft. seed house of brick construction completed in time to work on the coming crop.

MILFORD, CONN.—F. H. Woodruff & Sons, seed dealers here, are broadcasting the "Seed House Gang" every Sunday afternoon from 2 to 2:30 over station WICC.

CLAFIN, KAN.—Herman Praeger, last year's wheat king, has shipped over 1,200 bus. of Kanota seed oats to Trenton, N. J., the first of this variety to be planted in that state.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Geo. O. Smith, executive sec'y of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, is making a trip thru the Southwest to get acquainted with the members of the Ass'n and their problems.

SCOTTS, MICH.—The business in clover seed has been steadily increasing. Seed trade has been quiet so far, however, in the last few days, demand on shipments have been heavy.—White Bros.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thieves broke into the office of John R. Watts & Sons, wholesale field seed dealers here, early this month and took \$8 in cash, a few small checks and a hundred dollar bond out of the safe.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—The seed elevator of Funk Bros. Seed Co. was partially destroyed by fire on the morning of Mar. 12. It contained 50,000 bus. of soy beans, which suffered severe damage by water. Loss on the beans was estimated at \$50,000; on the building at \$25,000.—T. E. Decker, E. J. Feehery & Co.

AMES, IA.—R. H. Porter, extension plant pathologist, Iowa State College, is starting a campaign in co-operation with county farm bureaus this spring to get farmers to treat seed oats for smut. Smut caused heavy losses in Iowa oats last year and it is claimed much infested seed will be sown unless treatment is given.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Estimates tabled in the House of Commons at Ottawa provide for erection of a \$200,000 modern fire-proof concrete seed plant here. A complete gravity system is planned so seed can progress from one cleaning machine to another without the necessity of being re-elevated. The property will be leased to the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers.

FORT DODGE, IA.—Spring is just around the corner out here now as I notice the farmers are coming in for their allotment of clover, alsike, alfalfa and other field seeds. It is a very good sign. Understand some planting is done in Southwestern Iowa, where the seed was not scarified, but in the territory around Fort Dodge, they do no planting till weather is coming along in good shape.—Art Torkelson, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Huntington, Ind.—John Candle, an Indiana farmer, has brought suit against the state of Indiana for \$4,000, alleging he was damaged to that extent when a 65-acre field planted to oats and clover on his farm, was plowed under on order of authorities directing the drive against the corn borer. The case comes up in the Huntington Circuit Court on Mar. 20.

New Seed Trademarks.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Griswold Seed & Nursery Co. has filed trade mark No. 276,820 for field and garden seeds. It consists of a representation of a red, white and blue stove-pipe hat.

Smut Prevention.

FROM AN ADDRESS BY H. R. SUMNER, BEFORE
FARMERS ELEVATOR ASS'N OF MINNESOTA.

A smut tax amounting to nearly forty-five cents on every acre of wheat in Minnesota was handed to demon smut this year. This stupendous figure is based upon reliable data supplied by the Minnesota State Grain Investigations Department. It is based upon the number of cars of wheat grading smutty that were shipped from Minnesota points to the Minneapolis market.

Minnesota grain shippers are particularly concerned with the smut loss because it is giving them more gray hairs than any other group of individuals. The country buyer is already over taxed in trying to bin the many different grades and varying protein lots separately, yet with smutty grain he is called upon to provide even greater storage and binning facilities. Smutty wheat received at the terminal markets is discounted from two to twenty cents per bushel with the average discount ranging around five cents. The major portion of the discount is ultimately reflected back on the grain producer, but the tax is also borne by the country buyer in wider margins and greater expense of handling.

There are thousands of Minnesota farmers who are treating seed wheat and seed oats to prevent smut. They are controlling the disease. However, there are remaining thousands who evidently did not treat their seed grain last spring as is indicated by the smutty grain received this fall and winter.

It is a tragic situation, a loss, a preventable loss mind you in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana amounting to over eight million dollars. We must induce every farmer in the central northwest to treat all his seed grain this spring. We must interest the producer for only through him may the smut disease be controlled.

I would suggest two things. First, urge all farmers to treat their seed grain carefully and second, encourage the farmers to treat and control smut by placing the smut discount on the smutty grain that is received at your elevator, thus putting a premium on careful farming methods.

Careless, sloppy, scoop-shovel methods of seed treatment are ineffective, wasteful, expensive and practically useless. The complaints that come to our attention from individuals who claim to have treated and failed to control smut are almost invariably traced to careless methods. Some farmers apparently feel that they can kill smut by waving a package of copper carbonate dust or a tin of formaldehyde before a pile of grain. Tell every one of your patrons that careful seed treatment is necessary and check the directions over with him to see that he fully understands them.

The second way in which you can render great help in the smut campaign is to encourage the farmer who is producing smut free grain. Try to work out some plan whereby the smut penalty is placed where it properly belongs, namely on the smutty low quality grain.

The Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, a voluntary group of milling and grain men, is greatly interested in doing everything possible to help reduce the smut loss. We are co-operating with the Agricultural Department of the University, with the railroads, with all agencies interested in the great problem of crop improvement.

Treat Oats for Smut.

Grain dealers interested in having better oats delivered to their elevators in 1929 are encouraging their farmer patrons in a campaign against oat smut. In those sections which suffered a cold and wet growing season with smut infestation last year the loss will be greater than ever this year unless action is taken by the growers. Treating the seed with chemicals which kill the smut spores is the best method which has been found for controlling the disease.

Formaldehyde is the recommended treatment for seed oats. The method is to use one pint of 40% formaldehyde to 10 gallons of water and apply the solution to 50 bus. of seed oats with a sprinkling can or hand spray machine. The oats should then be shoveled over on the floor, or the solution should be applied while the grain is being run into a wagon box or other container, so that it has opportunity to circulate thoroly thru the mass of seed and kill all spores. The grain should be covered for at least four hours, or better yet, over night, so the formaldehyde has an opportunity to do its work, then it may be sowed.

Copper carbonate is recommended for hullless varieties of oats instead of formaldehyde, the dry copper dust apparently doing its work effectively on this variety without killing the seed. Details of treatment with this chemical was given in the JOURNAL for March 10th.

A formaldehyde dust treatment is now on the market which met with considerable success at the Ohio Experiment Station and is now being tested by other experiment stations. A test was run on five farms in Mercer and Wayne counties. The test showed an average of 18.7% smut on the check plots, whereas those plots treated with the formaldehyde were smut-free except for a very slight trace on one farm.

Formaldehyde dust is applied to the grain in much the same way as copper carbonate. Three ounces are used to a bushel of oats and thoroly mixed in. Then the treated oats are sacked and left to stand overnight. While the oats are left to stand in sacks for several hours, the volatile formaldehyde gas is released from the dust and has an opportunity to per-

meate thru the grain and kill all smut spores.

Grain dealers will find it highly profitable to prevent as much smut as possible in the communities they serve, as efficient work along this line will increase the volume of grain offered them.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for January, compared with January, 1928, and the six months ending with December, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs. as follows:

	IMPORTS		Exports	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Alfalfa	586,953	104,358	360,081	352,495
Red clover.....	1,693,722	1,600,271	1,727,176	596,433
Alsike	717,861	777,872	1,522,637	2,804,932
Crimson clover....	36,675	30,422	2,970,095	1,244,250
Other clover.....	1,011,190	582,273	2,380,107	2,180,436
Vetch	216,802	263,462	2,077,956	2,125,548
Grass seeds.....	993,214	817,623	5,962,885	4,126,216
Alfalfa	95,554	35,370	494,919	654,948
Red clover.....	37,073	77,893	181,327	675,533
Other clover.....	40,222	113,805	149,037	614,485
Timothy	696,080	2,237,879	4,334,186	9,791,458
Other grass seeds	714,883	681,394	3,469,593	4,554,459
Other field seeds.	178,624	598,959	688,207	1,271,185

Death of Bert Ball.

Bert Ball, well known for many years as chairman of the Crop Improvement Com'te of the Council of Grain Exchanges, died at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, after having been confined to Josephine hospital a little over a week with a slight infection of his foot. One evening he had a heart attack and passed away a few hours later.

Mr. Ball was educated in the law, but became editor of a newspaper in Boulder, Colo. Later he went to St. Louis as an advertising writer, and formed a company to do advertising and promotion. The St. Louis Merchants Exchange employed him as chairman of its publicity com'te, and while so engaged the formation of the Council of Grain Exchanges attracted him and he was made chairman of the Crop Improvement Com'te of the Council. He has ever since been active in crop improvement work and made his headquarters at Chicago. Thru the assistance of Julius Rosenwald; financial and otherwise, Mr. Ball was the first to establish the "County Agent" a publication, and it resulted in a county agent being employed in 125 counties in different states in the Union.

Since then he has directed his efforts largely in the direction of vocational schools, in which subject he was deeply interested.

He is survived by his wife, former Miss Emma Englehart of St. Louis, and two brothers L. H. Ball of St. Louis and Ed. Ball of San Diego, Cal.

During his long work in the interest of better crops Bert Ball addressed many gatherings of grain dealers. Always cheerful, kindly and

considerate, he won a host of friends in the grain trade. An earnest and persevering worker, an enthusiastic champion of better methods and particularly better seed for farm crops, he really accomplished a marked improvement in the production and quality of grain grown in the middle states. A quaint soul with a pleasing ingenuity for coining clear cut aphorisms to express his kindly regard for those with whom he labored. The world is much happier for his having been with us.

To Control Barley Scab.

Wheat and barley scab caused heavy losses in spring wheat and barley.

Scab is caused by a parasitic fungus known by the Latin name *Gibberella saubinetii*. This fungus attacks not only wheat but also rye, barley, oats and corn, as well as a number of wild grasses. One stage of the fungus parasite occurs on old cornstalks. When wheat or other small grain is sown following corn on land where old stalks remain on the surface, the fungus is transmitted from the old stalks to the heads of the grain plants and there infects them. In this way the fungus attacks the heads at or soon after the time of blooming. One or more spikelets of the head may be attacked or the entire head may be killed, depending on weather conditions. Scab is most severe in seasons when wet weather occurs at the time the grain is in bloom or shortly thereafter. Rainy weather favors development of the fungus on the old cornstalks and its transfer to the heads of the small grain. If the old cornstalks are removed or completely buried, infection of the grain heads is reduced to such an extent that scab does not cause serious losses.

The parasite lives in scabbed kernels and kills the young seedlings when they start to grow in the spring. It is necessary, therefore, to clean scabbed grain with a strong air blast and treat it before using for seed. The grain should be treated with any of the standard mercury dusts such as Semesan Jr., Merko, or Ceresan before sowing. The formaldehyde seed treatment will not control the disease on the wheat seedlings. Sow the dust-treated grain in well-prepared soil free from crop refuse on the surface. The dust seed treatments prevent the killing of the seedlings and consequent poor stand but will not prevent head scab at heading time. The infection causing head scab comes from the old cornstalks and crop refuse on the surface of the fields and not from sowing scabbed seed.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Win. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Tobin-Quinn Seed Co., Missouri Blue Grass.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

Teweles Seed Co., L., field and grass seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.

ST JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field-grass-garden seeds.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.



Bert Ball, Chicago, Ill., Deceased.

SEED BARLEY

Carefully Selected
Thoroughly Recleaned

On account of the poor average quality of the 1928 Barley Crop, it is essential that Barley used for Seed this Spring should be selected with great care and cleaned thoroughly.

Write or wire for samples and prices. We can ship in bulk or sacks, carloads or L. C. L.

ALBERT SCHWILL & CO.
GRAIN DEPARTMENT

309 S. La Salle St. Chicago
also shippers of
FEED BARLEY CORN OATS

Supply Trade

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Prospects for the year are very much better than for the previous two years, and we are hoping to secure a fair volume of business.—F. L. Hague, McKenzie-Hague Co., Inc.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.—S. Howes Co. has just issued an interesting circular telling of the advantages of the Mogul and Invincible packers. Journal readers can obtain a copy of this circular by writing the company.

IN THESE days of multitudinous demands on the purchasing dollar, not once but innumerable times comes the moment to decide. Which way? And haven't you noticed that the preferred way usually seems to be that which advertising has paved?

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Industrial Arts Show of the Eastern States Exposition to be held here from Sept. 15 to 21 inclusive will give manufacturers an opportunity to reach buyers from 34 American states and provinces. Under roof are 25 acres of exhibition space.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Mente & Co., Inc., New Orleans, which has factories manufacturing bags, widely used in the milling, feed and grain trades, at New Orleans, Savannah and Dallas, will soon start construction of another here at Houston. The new bag and bagging plant will involve an expenditure of \$500,000.

MOLINE, ILL.—A new board of directors was recently elected at a meeting of the stockholders of Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. A. R. Weigle was made pres. and general manager, W. S. Brashear was made sales manager. Mr. Brashear announces they will follow an aggressive sales policy, and further develop their line of mill and elevator machinery.

MUNCY, PA.—Sprout, Waldron & Co. have ready for distribution Condensed Catalog No. 129 which gives detailed information relative to its extensive line of feed milling machinery. The grinding and mixing of feeds is becoming an important part of the grain elevator business, and elevator operators who are desirous of knowing more about the "Monarch" line should send for this catalog.

CALGARY, ALTA.—During 1928 we constructed 140 country elevators, half of these for the Alberta Co-op. Wheat Producers, Ltd., and the other half were for various line elevator companies doing business in this province. All of these elevators were of modern construction, being equipped with gasoline engines or electric motor power. The capacity ranged from 35,000 to 60,000 bushels, most of the houses being of 40,000 bus. capacity.—Voss Bros.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The year 1928 witnessed considerable activity in the application of the Texrope Drive, the outstanding development being an increase from 15 to 50 h.p. in the size of the drives carried in stock; stock sizes are now being extended to include 100 h.p. Texrope driven speed reducers have been built up to 15 h.p., and considerable work has been done in introducing single and double Texrope driven reduction units in oil field equipment.—Otto H. Falk, pres. Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

PLAINVIEW, TEXAS.—M. S. Rochelle and J. T. Fletcher have organized the firm of Rochelle & Fletcher to build grain elevators, feed and flour mills, and to distribute mechanical equipment. Mr. Rochelle was formerly connected with the White Star Co., serving the trade in the Southwest and handling a line of elevator and mill machinery. Of late, Mr. Rochelle has been erect-

ing grain elevators for the White Star Co. as well as on his own account and is said to have a dozen or more new elevators now under way.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Industrial machinery in future will be of assured better quality under the application of the magnetic analysis of materials perfected by Alfred V. de Forest, research engineer for the American Chain Co. and for which he was recently honored by award of the Dudley National Medal by the National Society for Testing Materials. The device detects hidden flaws. It is now practical for any young woman to sit in front of a machine and by means of a graph on which appears a hysteresis loop determine instantly whether or not the material passing in front of her has the slightest defect.

Representative Garber of Oklahoma has substituted a fairer paragraph in his proposed amendment to the tariff act of 1922 concerning milling in bond of Canadian wheat for exportation to Cuba and other countries which give preference to American wheat or flour shipments. The new paragraph would impose a duty on imported wheat for this purpose, which would equal the amount of the preference given American wheat or flour and thus balance the competition between United States and Canadian producers. Mr. Garber also made an amendment to entirely repeal the drawback provision of section 313 of the tariff act.

Insurance Notes.

The Mill and Elevator Fieldmens Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in Lansing, Mich., April 30th, May 1, 2 and 3. All sessions will be held in the home office of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

How Fires Start.

Lightning coming in on the power wire right thru the switch box ignited the wood behind it in the elevator of the Kelley Grain Co., Kelley, Ia. The fire was put out with small loss.

Lightning struck a flagpole on the concrete roofed warehouse of the Farmers Grain Co., at Schuyler, Neb., came down the wiring to the entrance switch and smoked up the cabinet. The loss was only \$20.

Defective electric wiring caused a fire damaging the stock in a warehouse of the Commander Milling Co. at West Frankfort, Ill.

Sparks from electric motor under feed mill room of the Farmers Co-operative Stock Co., Ihlen, Minn., are supposed to have started a fire which fortunately did small damage before it was extinguished with the invaluable water barrels and buckets.

A short circuit in the wiring blew one of the main line fuses in the electric power elevator of the Reimer-Smith Grain Co. at Holyoke, Colo., and caused a motor to run single phase and then burn up. A switch was pulled to cut off the current and the fire died out with a loss of \$42.

FIRE



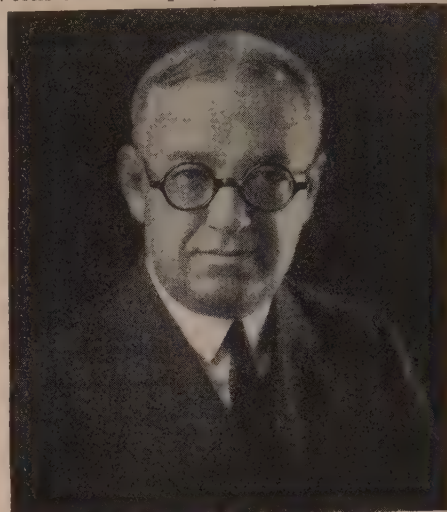
can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Link-Belt Elects Watson Vice-President.

From the Executive Offices of Link-Belt Company comes the announcement that Mr. James S. Watson has been elected Vice President, with headquarters at the company's Dodge Works in Indianapolis, Ind.



James S. Watson, Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Watson was born in Philadelphia and has been with the company continuously for 34 years, having entered the employ of its Philadelphia plant when he was barely out of his "teens."

In January, 1903, after 8 years' experience in various departments, the management selected him to take charge of the exploitation of Link-Belt Silent Chain as a power transmitting medium. Silent Chain then was new, as it had only been introduced in the year 1900.

For the past 9 years Mr. Watson has been located at the company's Dodge Works of which he is General Manager in full charge of the production of Link-Belt Silent and Roller Chain Drives, and from which point he continues to be responsible for the selling of these drives, as well as Herringbone Speed Reducers through a band of Power Transmission Engineers located in practically all the principal cities.

His business ideals, here quoted, give one a good perspective of James S. Watson, the man: "A definite knowledge of one's product; faith in one's self; belief in one's business associates; respect for one's competitors; and a general adherence to the Golden Rule."

Books Received

MARKETING CANADA'S WHEAT analyzes the crop as it is delivered by the grower with dirt, weed seeds, damaged kernels, mixed varieties, frosted grain, moisture and smut. The central selling agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools found it necessary in paying for the wheat deliveries of the 1927 crop to keep accounts with and make payments for 216 grades of wheat, the highest gross payment being made for No. 1 northern, \$1.42½ per bushel, and the lowest, 58¼c for damp smutty red and white spring wheat. To raise this mass to the highest commercial value all the services of the middleman became necessary; all the facilities of cleaning, separation, washing, drying and mixing were employed. Warehousemen had to provide a great number of bins in a vain endeavor to keep separate all the 2,623 grades of Canadian wheat. The private elevators by cleaning, conditioning or mixing eliminated 277 grades, salvaging a large amount of grain that otherwise would find no market. This pamphlet of 47 pages by James E. Boyle, Ph. D., is filled with accurate data on the handling of the crop, and demonstrates the value and necessity of the distributors. Published by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Feedstuffs

GROVE, OKLA.—Sparkman, Whorton & Dudgeon are building a flour and feed mill.

EL PASO, TEX.—The annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n is scheduled to be held here on June 3-7.

URSA, ILL.—The Ursa Milling Co. has installed a Gump's "Ideal" Corn Cracker to augment its feed grinding equipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on Apr. 12 and 13.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Thieves broke into the offices of the Alfocorn Milling Co. recently and carried away a small amount of cash and stamps.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—J. P. Flannigan of Cave Springs plans to open a poultry feed mill here with capacity for producing a ton and one-quarter per hour.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—With deep regret we announce the death of our esteemed sec'y, Arthur F. Berglund, on Wednesday, Mar. 20.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Daniel Loeb, 97, a large wholesale and retail feed dealer here until he retired 30 years ago, died on Feb. 26. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

FT. WAYNE, IND.—The McMillen Co., feed manufacturers, has increased its capital stock from \$283,000 to \$1,050,187 by the sale of the personal stock of the pres. of the company.

CENTRAL CITY, NEB.—Improvements have been made to the plant of the T. B. Hord Alfalfa Meal Co., including a new clutch, sprockets, pulleys and a steel smoke stack, furnished by the York Foundry.

MADISON, WIS.—Wisconsin Senate bill 74, which would have compelled feed manufacturers to declare the formula for a feed on its label and thus force use of an open formula, was killed by a vote of 20 to 9.

BOWEN, ILL.—The properties of the Bowen Feed & Milling Co. were placed on the auction block the middle of this month. C. R. Lewis, Jacksonville; James Wilson, Timewell, and R. C. Harrison, Bowen, partners in the enterprise, are dissolving partnership.

TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo Seed & Oil Co., which is controlled by Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., will spend \$100,000 in adding of a soy bean unit to its plant to be ready for operation in September. As announced in the last number of the Journal the company is now contracting for soybeans at \$1.35 a bu. f. o. b. Toledo.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y.—A molasses plant was recently installed in the local plant of the James H. Gray Milling Co. This is operated by a Fairbanks-Morse 15 h. p. Fully-Enclosed, Self-Ventilated Ball Bearing Motor. Two other motors of this make and type are in the plant, one a 30 h. p. and the other a 10 h. p.

CARBONDALE, PA.—The properties of the Carbondale Milling Co. have been purchased by the recently formed Thorpe, Baker & Co., of which Leroy E. Thorpe is pres.; W. R. Baker, vice-pres. and treas.; Alex. Ditchburn, sec'y, and R. Douglas Thorpe, John J. Farrell, Harry Lockwood, William Russell, W. J. Bell and Martin Berg, directors. The company is capitalized at \$60,000 with 600 shares of common stock. The properties will be kept in operation, principally manufacturing poultry and live stock feeds.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The "peanut hull" bill known as House Bill No. 56, referred to in the Feedstuffs department of the Feb. 25 number of the Journal designed to permit mixing of peanut hulls with concentrated feedingstuffs, has passed both the house and the senate and only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The local plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, linseed crushers, was temporarily shut down by a fire in the special oils department, which caused between \$7,000 and \$8,000 worth of damage. The blaze was brought under control within 30 minutes but wetting of the motors in controlling it made it necessary to dry them out before operation could be resumed.

PEORIA, ILL.—The annual report of the American Milling Co. for 1928 showed net profits of \$578,221, compared with \$242,607 a year ago. This was equal to \$1.96 per share on 294,438 shares compared with 80 cents a share on the 1927 business. Current assets were listed \$2,517,532 against liabilities of \$1,448,689. This compares with \$1,606,512 and \$754,798, respectively, at the close of the previous year. Total assets are listed at \$5,474,955, compared with \$4,470,736 in 1927's report.

SUNFIELD, MICH.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co., who recently purchased the idle flour mill formerly operated by the Sunfield Milling Co., have dismantled it and are converting it into a feed mill. New machinery ordered includes a Monarch 24-inch Double Attrition Mill driven by two 25 h. p. motors. The mill will be protected from tramp iron by a 12-inch Dings Magnetic Spout. Auxiliary motors in the plant will be of the fully enclosed, self-ventilating type, controlled by automatic starting switches.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.—Conforming with the Texas laws, General Mills, Inc., has organized the Gold Medal Flour Co. of Texas, which will have headquarters here, to do a manufacturing and merchandising business on Gold Medal products under the general direction of the head office of the parent company. Officers of the new organization are: James F. Bell, chairman of the board; T. C. Thatcher, pres.; F. M. Crosby, vice-pres.; Joseph A. Kell, vice-pres. and general manager; P. D. McMillan, vice-pres.; D. D. Davis, treas.; H. A. Bullis, sec'y. In addition to these officers Frank Kell of Wichita Falls, and F. J. Morley of Minneapolis, are on the board of directors.

Cottonseed Meal Lower.

Memphis, Tenn., Mar. 23.—Trading on Monday developed an easier tone in the cottonseed meal market during the first two calls, but on the third call and Tuesday, prices regained some of their lost ground only to develop a further weakness on Wednesday and closed the week on the lows. The spot demand is still flat, and some disposition has developed to meet buyers' bids, but this is not general and the mills are apparently still encouraged to hold their stocks knowing that the consumption of meal has been going on steadily at the expense of reserves in manufacturers' and consumers' hands.

Statistics, while still indicating a sufficiency of meal for the balance of the season, are necessarily not so effective against the market on present prices, which are about \$5.50 per ton under values established on the opening day, Jan. 15th. The fall deliveries have held relatively steady, and while old crop months closed the week about 75 cents down, October was only 20 cents and November 25 lower.

Total sales were 14,500 for the week. At the close of the week prime 41% protein cottonseed meal was quoted at \$40.65 for March, \$40.80 for May, \$40.95 for July and \$37.30 for October.—Memphis Merchants Exchange.

Market for Dried Molasses With Feed Mixers?

Grain Dealers Journal: Powdered or dried molasses is something the feed trade seems to be very much interested in and we believe it has been referred to repeatedly in your columns, but as yet this is not available as a commercial product.

The common raw product "Cane Feed Molasses" is of such a nature that it is a real manufacturing problem to make powdered molasses therefrom, of satisfactory keeping qualities and suitable for mixing with other dry feed ingredients.

However, we believe that we can make a satisfactory product. It would entail the installation of special equipment requiring considerable of an investment. It would also require manufacturing skill, but this is already available in our organization in connection with this wet process of milling corn into various corn products.

We feel well able to go into the manufacture and distribution of powdered molasses if there is a sufficient demand for it at fair prices commensurate with the cost of manufacturing and the value of having molasses in such convenient form available in any quantity for mixing with other dry feeds in limited percentages, such as is now required in the quality feeds selling in the upper price brackets such as starter and growing and laying mash, calf, pig and lamb meals, rabbit mash and high protein dairy feeds.

This should interest large and small manufacturers of mixed feed, but perhaps differently. The estimated cost of powdered molasses would be in the neighborhood of \$55-\$60 per ton, put up in special bags 100 lbs. net each, F. O. B. shipping point, basis carload lots, and on the basis of the present cost of feeding molasses.

The sugar content of powdered molasses would be approximately 25% higher than in standard Blackstrap Molasses, thus requiring about 25% less by weight in a given mixture for the same amount of sweetness.

Do you think the feed trade would be interested to a large extent in powdered molasses? We would be glad to have your advice and observation. We can furnish small samples for inspection.—G. E. Hillier, feed dept., Penick & Ford Sales Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Ans.: Powdered or dried molasses should find a ready welcome in the feed trade, particularly the smaller manufacturers and mixers, the wholesalers and retailers of feed ingredients, and the country feed grinding plants.

While there is some doubt whether the large manufacturers who already have and are using bulk molasses mixing equipment, would take it on, there is no doubt that others would accord it an enthusiastic welcome. These "others" constitute a large field.

New York State Egg Grading.

The New York State Egg Grading Laws came in for a great deal of discussion before the last annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Due to deficiencies which, it is alleged, permit egg prices to be lower in New York than in New England and work to the advantage of western and southern poultry men, this body contended it should be changed.

L. Riford, Cayuga, N. Y., said the present law places the fresh eggs produced in New York state in direct competition with storage eggs from other states, because eggs from other states may be sold without being stamped or designated as storage regardless of whether they actually are or not.

Passage of a resolution on the part of the delegates showed their acquiescence in his belief that storage eggs should be stamped "storage"; that the "unclassified" grade should be eliminated since it is subject to so much abuse; that dealers or producers selling storage eggs should show their registry number on the container.

Yeast Benefits Health of Poultry.

Grain Dealers Journal: Dr. Claussen at Minneapolis recently conducted an investigation of the effects of yeast in feeding poultry. Two lots of birds were used. One lot received yeast in its feed, the other did not.

In examining killings from each lot Dr. Claussen found that the blood from the hens fed yeast showed nearly twice as many red corpuscles as the blood from hens that were not fed yeast.

He also found that the bacterial content of the intestines from the hens fed yeast was almost nothing while the bacteria content from the hens that had no yeast was very high. These two factors, he says, are good evidence that the yeast-fed hens have a greater resistance to disease.

He also found that yeast was quite high in vitamin E, the new vitamin found to be such a big factor in fertility of eggs.

Manufacturers are using 1½ per cent or 30 lbs. of yeast to the ton of feed, and recommend that it be fed both dry and fermented. This is a little less than we recommend for dry feeding, and a little more than we recommend for fermentation, but it gives a pretty good balance and does away with the making of two feeds, one for dry and one for fermented feeding.—D. E. Hale, Northwestern Yeast Co.

Declaration of Ingredients in Mineral Feeds.

Among the recommendations set forth by the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at its last annual convention was one which stated:

Mixed feed containing both feed and more than 5 per cent of mineral ingredients requires, in addition to the usual declaration of the chemical feed analysis, a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentages of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same is added. If minerals predominate in the mixture, the usual declaration of the chemical feed analysis, with the exception of protein, may be omitted.

Mineral feeds containing no organic ingredient do not require the usual chemical feed guarantee, but do require a declaration of each ingredient contained therein and the minimum percentage of lime (CaO), phosphoric acid (P₂O₅), iodine (I), and the maximum percentage of salt (NaCl) if same are present.

That the mineral ingredients be stated in the common English terms, if any such terms exist. It being impossible to classify separately the drug ingredients and the mineral ingredients, be it resolved:

(1) That all mixtures containing mineral ingredients generally regarded as dietary factors essential for the normal nutrition of animals and which are sold or represented for the primary purpose of supplying these minerals as additions to rations in which these same mineral factors may be deficient, be classified as mineral feeds.

(2) That all other preparations which are sold or represented primarily for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease be classified by this association as drugs, medicines or specifics.

Feed manufacturers generally concur in this recommendation, feeling that the purchaser is entitled to know something about the minerals that are contained in the feed he proposes to feed his animals.

Some action has been taken in state feed laws and amendments are now before the legislatures of Ohio and South Dakota. The South Dakota body would incorporate all of the features recommended. The Ohio body concerns itself with salt, sulphur and limestone and de-

mands knowledge of the degree of fineness where limestone is used.

Laws along this line should help to eliminate the quackery in this line which is so detrimental to the educational efforts of honest producers of mineral feeds that do what they are expected to do.

Reorganization of U. S. Feed Distributors.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n was held in the Palmer House at Chicago, on Mar. 15, to determine, among other things, the advisability of forming an independent body or merging with the Grain Dealers National Ass'n. A communication from Sec'y D. J. Schuh, Cincinnati, by order of the Board of Directors, to the membership tells of the action taken as follows:

Your board of directors held a special meeting Friday, March 15, at the Palmer House, Chicago, when the ballots on the question of forming an independent body or merging with the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, providing its members vote for a change of name to include the word "Feed," were officially counted. The vote stands: 40 for independence, 38 for merger—20 of whom are qualifiedly for independence.

Under the terms of the resolution adopted at your last annual convention in Boston, the board of directors is unable to take any action on the ballots cast since the by-laws specify "two-thirds of the members voting shall determine the question." In view of this result, the question, as submitted, has been disposed of, but not settled, and your Ass'n stands status quo.

However, the various comments of members and the disposition of the board of directors of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n are such that your board of directors feels that this question must be settled as soon as possible.

Special Meeting.

In order that definite action may be had, the board of directors has determined to call a special meeting of this Ass'n to be held on Friday, June 7, 10 a. m., French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind., when the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting.

Among other subjects the special order will be the question of deciding the future of this Ass'n.

In order that all members may be afforded an opportunity to acquaint themselves with conditions, the following is submitted for your consideration:

1. The board of directors of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n has voted 30 to 2 for change of name to "Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n." However, to effect this change, the members of that body must vote on the question at their next annual meeting in October.

2. Two-thirds of our members present and voting at the special meeting on June 7 will determine the future of our Ass'n.

3. If we vote to become an independent body our dues must be increased.

4. Your board of directors at its March 15 meeting officially endorsed the plan to form an independent Ass'n by a vote of 3 for independence and 4 for merger, but against continued affiliation.

A German scientist, Prof. Bergius, has organized the Holzdyrolyse, A. G., which will erect factories in Stettin, the Upper Silesia and the Black Forest to convert wood cellulose into feeds which can compete in price with maize and other feeds.

New York, N. Y.—The Postum Cereal Co., Inc., of Battle Creek, Mich., has effected a merger with the Certo Corp., of Rochester, N. Y., thru an exchange of shares on a basis of 7 shares of Postum for 8 of Certo after payment of a 33⅓% stock dividend on the part of the latter.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Agricultural Colleges, experiment stations, grain dealers, millers and others interested are attempting to organize a permanent Southwestern Wheat Research Conference.

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Blackstrap Molasses in Feed.

Under the call for a special session of Congress to consider limited changes in the tariff there is a possibility that the matter of increasing the duty on blackstrap molasses may be revived. Such increase in duty would be a short-sighted policy, as it would harm rather than benefit the farmers. This is made clear in a brief filed by 16 prominent feed manufacturers of the country, from which the following is taken.

This industry now represents an investment of over \$200,000,000 and it produces annually more than 10,000,000 tons of mixed feeds, which are shipped to every corner of the United States and even to some of our island possessions. Its annual volume of business amounts to more than \$400,000,000.

At least 6,000,000 tons of this enormous tonnage contains blackstrap molasses as its essential basic ingredient.

The United States produces not to exceed 7,500,000 gallons, or only 7½% of the total amount of blackstrap molasses required (which is 100,000,000 gallons) to make this feed. In addition to that which is mixed by manufacturers, many millions of gallons are sold directly to the farmers. Practically the entire production of beet molasses is required by the yeast manufacturers and consequently is not available for the use of manufacturing feed. Blackstrap molasses is a residue obtained from the manufacture of sugar and is non-edible. Before its use in feed manufacture, it was a liability to the sugar manufacturer. It was a waste. It cost them money to get rid of it; to destroy it.

It can easily be seen that any increase in the duty on blackstrap molasses would unfavorably affect every farmer and feeder, as every penny of added cost to blackstrap molasses in the form of a duty must necessarily be passed on to the farmer and the feeder on account of the highly competitive nature of the business.

Anything that would restrict the use of blackstrap molasses in mixed feeds would in the same proportion restrict the growing of alfalfa hay and the production of alfalfa meal. Alfalfa meal can be used only in a limited way except as mixed with blackstrap molasses.

So the restriction on the use of blackstrap molasses materially affects the alfalfa farmer of Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, California, and other states.

The Ralston Purina Co. operates a large experimental farm near St. Louis, Mo. They put on a test last July to determine the value of their molasses feed as compared with that of protein concentrates, when fed with corn, in fattening steers.

	Lot No. 1	Lot No. 2	Lot No. 3
Number of Steers.....	25	25	25
Average feed consumption per head per day for 127 days:			
Shelled Corn, lbs.....	12.41	13.22	13.74
Alfalfa Hay, lbs.....	3.95	4.07	3.03
Cottonseed Cake.....	1.86	.92	0
Purina Steer Fatena Feed (Containing 40% Molasses)	0	.93	1.86
Average initial weight per head, lbs.....	440	440	441
Average final weight per head, lbs.....	1,007	1,051	1,051

Average gain in weight per head.....	567	611	610
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In this test, the steers also had free access to the corn and hay while the cottonseed cake and Steer Fatena were fed in limited quantities.

It will be seen here that molasses fed pens consumed more corn and made better gains in weight.

The feeding of sheep for market is done on a very large scale. The ration most commonly used contains corn, alfalfa, and blackstrap molasses. The percentage of blackstrap molasses varies from 20% to 50%, according to the territory in which the sheep are fed. In the far Western territory where the production of corn is much smaller, it is more economical for the farmer to buy his feed already balanced with corn and molasses mixed together, whereas in the corn belt territory they have their own corn and prefer to feed it with

a molasses ration containing a very heavy mixture of blackstrap molasses.

There is a very large tonnage of feeds containing blackstrap molasses sold to the raisers and feeders of hogs in Iowa and other large corn producing states which is used as a supplement to corn. These rations contain from 10% to 20% of blackstrap molasses.

The great increase in the national demand for dairy products has been met by more scientific feeding and better breeding. The scientific and practical tests have shown that to get more milk per cow she must consume more feed, and one of the methods of inducing dairy cows to eat more feed is by making it more appetizing and more digestible through the addition of blackstrap molasses which is used in dairy rations to the extent of 8% to 20%. This addition of blackstrap molasses likewise enables the dairy animals to consume a large amount of grains and roughage produced on the farms. More blackstrap molasses is fed to the dairy cows of the United States than is fed to any other class of livestock.

Statistics show that Louisiana in 1928 produced approximately 7,500,000 gallons of molasses (from the old variety of cane). This means that the feeding industry is compelled to import approximately 92,500,000 gallons of blackstrap molasses. Therefore, it is manifestly unfair to place the burden of an increased duty on the dairymen, livestock feeders, and farmers when such a duty would benefit the producers (sugar cane planters) of only 7½% of all the blackstrap molasses used for feeding purposes.

As an example, a duty of one cent a gallon would benefit the producers of blackstrap molasses in the United States only \$75,000 whereas the increased cost to dairymen, livestock feeders, and farmers of the country would be \$1,000,000.

Vitamin "D" is important in poultry feeding. The main sources for this factor are direct sunlight and cod liver oil. If Vitamin "D" is not supplied the minerals in the ration will not be taken in the blood stream and bone formation will not be normal. A deficiency will cause production of eggs with poor shell texture, and of poor hatchability as well as decrease the number of eggs produced. Cod liver oil is important to early hatched chicks since there is so often a lack of sufficient sunlight when they are produced and for some weeks thereafter.

New Officers Western Feed Dealers.

The annual convention of the Western Washington Feed Dealers Ass'n was recently held at the Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma, Wash. About 100 feed dealers were in attendance.

New officers elected to carry on the activities of the ass'n are Charles England, Vashon, pres.; R. M. Claget, Snohomish, vice-pres.; Geo. Thompson, Chehalis, sec'y-treas.; Floyd Olds, Seattle, executive sec'y and manager.

New Trade Marks for Feedstuffs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Co., has filed trade mark No. 276,513 for bran. It is composed of the lettering, "Ideal pure winter wheat bran," in combination with a representation of a Holstein cow.

DETROIT, MICH.—Detroit Creamery Co. has filed trade mark No. 278,533 for stock food. The lettering, "Decreamco dairy ration," is formed in a circle about the representation of a haltered cow's head against a square of red background.

HARRISON, N. J.—National Oil Products Co., Inc., has filed trade mark No. 273,061 for poultry and stock foods containing a vitamin preparation obtained from cod-liver oil. It is composed of outline lettering forming the word "Nopco," inclosed in a suitable oblong design.

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Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed**

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars Mixed Cars
Operating HIAWATHA MILL

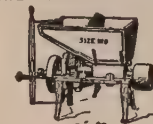
STANDARD COMMISSION CO. BROKERS

Grain, Mill Feed, Mixed Feed Ingredients

EXCHANGE BUILDING MEMPHIS

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Hammer mills
Alfalfa meal	Iodine
Blood, dried	Iron oxide
Bone meal	Linseed meal, cake
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Meat meal, scrap
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Bill by-products
Cod liver oil	Minerals
Charcoal	Mineral mixtures
Commercial feeds	Molasses, blackstrap, beet
Cottonseed meal, cake	Oyster shell, crushed
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chloride
Feeders for mills	Iodide
Fish meal	Salt
Formulas	Screenings
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Feed Grinder

STIGLER, OKLA.—L. M. Ray has opened a feed mill here.

IDALOU, TEX.—A feed mill has been erected by Middleton Bros.—PJP.

BROOTEN, MINN.—A feed grinder has been installed by A. W. Waterman here.

BRAZIL, IND.—A Sidney Vertical Batch Feed Mixer has been installed by Penman Bros.

TITONKA, IA.—Hutchinson Bros. Feed Mill was completely destroyed by fire on Mar. 8.

NEY, O.—Elevating equipment is being installed in the new feed plant of the D. & E. Feed Co.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Sherman- Magnolia Seed Co. recently installed a new Bauer Hammer Mill.

FREEDOM, N. Y.—Copper cable lightning rods were recently installed on M. A. Phillipi & Co.'s feed mill.

DEER PARK, WIS.—Leo Eiden has installed a 22-inch Monarch Attrition Mill run by two 20-h.p. motors.

MAYVILLE, WIS.—A feed grinder has been installed in the plant of the Mayville Flour, Feed & Seed Co.

FREEMAN, S. D.—A. F. Kuffman has installed a 24-inch Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. totally enclosed motors.

WINTERS, TEX.—C. Kornegay has installed two hammer mills for grinding corn, kafir and other local feed products.

EATON, O.—A hammer mill is being installed in the plant of the Eaton Feed Co. by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

VERNDALE, MINN.—H. M. Hendricks has installed a 20-inch Monarch Attrition Mill operated by two 15-h.p. motors.

LAMONI, IA.—J. W. Barr has sold a one-third interest in Barr's Modern Feed Mill to Williard Moon, who is now associated with him in its operation.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—A feed grinder, a feed mixer and other improvements have been installed in the plant of the Springfield Dairy Products Co.

SUGAR BUSH, WIS.—The Sugar Bush Feed Mill has been equipped with an electric motor, which replaces a tractor that served as the source of power heretofore.

HORSE CAVE, KY.—The feed mill and coal yards of J. W. Jones & Co. have been sold to Skaggs & Carver, who will continue their operation under the new name.

LAUREL, MONT.—S. M. Thornton opened the Laurel Flour Mill for feed grinding the middle of this month. A hammer mill was installed a little earlier to handle this work.

LAMONI, IA.—The General Supply Co. has sold its feed and flour mill to A. C. and Vere Lewis. The brothers will enlarge it and do a wholesale and retail business in feed and flour.

WATERMAN, ILL.—The local feed mill was destroyed by fire early this month. A carload of salt that had just arrived was destroyed with the structure, but two trucks that were in the mill were saved.

SHELBY, MICH.—The Shelby New Era Cooperative Ass'n recently installed a hammer mill, protected by an electro-magnetic separator to remove tramp iron from feed to be ground, and driven by a 20-h. p. G. E. motor.

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—The Jaenische-Lowe Co. is erecting a temporary building here to house a feed mill which they will operate. In the spring they intend to put up a permanent building and then move their equipment to it.

Adulterations and Misbrandings.

Van Iderstine Co., New York, N. Y., was alleged to have shipped 1200 sacks of meat scraps on July 31, 1927, into the state of Washington. These were seized at Seattle. Minimum protein of 55% and maximum phosphoric acid of 10% were declared on the labels. Van Iderstine Co., as claimant, obtained the product on payment of costs and execution of bond, on condition that it be relabeled under supervision of the Department.

John F. Smith, Nathan B. Higbie and William B. Traynor, trading as the Brownwood Cotton Oil Mill, Brownwood, Tex., shipped various consignments of cottonseed meal and cake between Nov. 26, 1926, and Dec. 15, 1926, into the states of Montana, New Mexico and Colorado, which were alleged to be misbranded because the labeling declared they contained 43% protein whereas they actually contained less. The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined \$600.

Planters Oil Co., Albany, Ga., shipped 15 tons of cottonseed meal to Belchertown, Mass., where it was seized under a charge of adulteration and misbranding on Dec. 2, 1927. It was alleged that "the article was adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein had been substituted wholly or in part for the said article, and had been mixed and packed therewith." Humphreys-Godwin Co., Memphis, Tenn., appeared as claimant and the article was released on payment of costs and execution of a bond on condition that the product be relabeled under supervision of the Department.

W. S. Hoge & Bro., Washington, D. C., were offering cottonseed meal for sale, which was alleged to be misbranded when the Department entered order for seizure of 151 sacks still remaining in their warehouse. It was labeled, "Helmet Brand Prime Cottonseed Meal Ashcraft Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga. Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia 8% * * * ." The article was alleged to be adulterated and to include other ingredients besides cottonseed meal, which were deficient in ammonia. On Mar. 31, 1928, W. S. Hoge & Bro., obtained release of the product on payment of costs and execution of bond, under the condition that it should not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law.

2c Worth of Power to Grind a CWT. of Feed

That's what Carey Farmers Co-Op. Co., Carey, Ohio, are accomplishing with

The Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill with Pneumatic Collector.

Here is their own record:

"We installed a 24-inch Monarch Mill with Pneumatic Collector, July, 1928, and are giving you our records as follows:

Ground in August	127 ton	Power bill	\$48.50
" " "	102 "	" "	44.80
" " "	94 "	" "	32.50

We are very much pleased with this record and the service this machine is giving us. We have taken special notice that if feed is a little off in odor, it is purified and cool after going through this blower. Our power rates are as follows:

First 50 K. W. H.	8.5c	K. W. H.	Next 150 K. W. H.	6c	K. W. H.
Next 100 K. W. H.	7.75c	K. W. H.	Next 400 K. W. H.	4.75c	K. W. H.
			Next 1000 K. W. H.	4c	K. W. H.

Out H. P. is 45 at 50c, making a minimum charge of \$22.50"

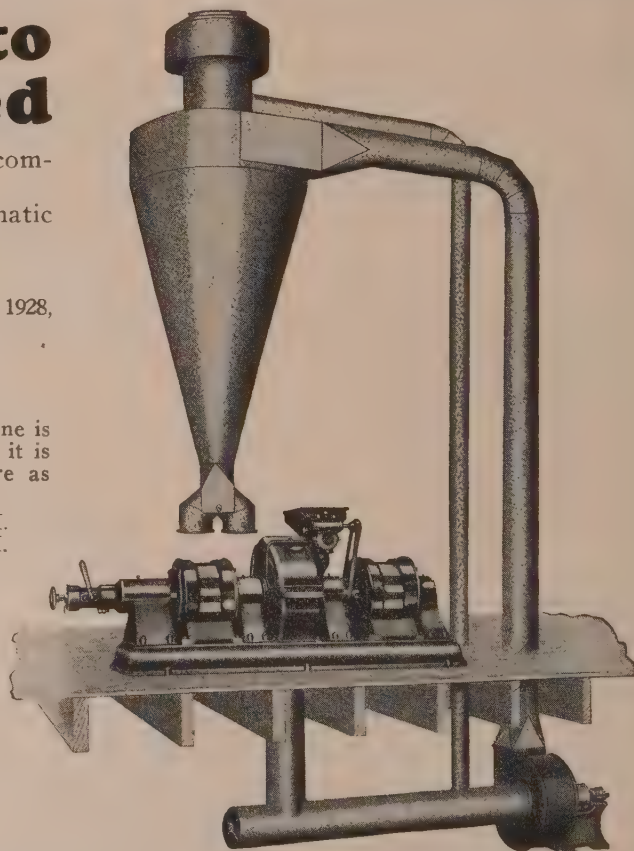
To make maximum feed grinding profits install the proved Monarch.
Drop a request in the mail today for latest Catalog I D.

SPROUT, WALDRON & Co.

1202 Sherman St., Muncy, Pa.

Chicago Office: 9 So. Clinton St.

Kansas City Office: 612 New Eng. Bldg.



Soybean Grades and Grading Factors.

In view of the growing acreage of soybeans for market and the established facilities of the country elevators for handling them, it behooves elevator operators to familiarize themselves with soy bean grades, and grading factors. Such grades have been drawn up by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture and while they are not enforceable by act of Congress, inspection according to them is available and markets show a disposition to use them for trading purposes.

Soybeans are divided into five classes as follows:

Yellow Soybeans: This class includes the Mammoth Yellow, Midwest, Manchu, Ito San, A. K., Hollybrook, Haberlandt, and all other varieties of a similar color and may contain not more than 5% of beans of other color.

Green Soybeans: Green colored soybeans of the Morse, Medium Green, or Guelph, and all other varieties of a distinct green color are included in this class. Not more than 5% of beans of other color or slightly tinged with yellow may be included.

Brown Soybeans: All light brown and dark soybeans of the Virginia, Mammoth Brown, Early Brown, Biloxi, and all other varieties of a solid brown color are in this class, which may not contain more than 10% of soybeans of other colors.

Black Soybeans: This class shall include all black soybeans of the Wilson, Peking, Wisconsin Black, Tarheel Black, Laredo and all other varieties of a solid black color and may not contain more than 10% of soybeans of other colors.

Mixed Soybeans: This class shall include the "Black Eyebrow" variety and any mixtures of soybeans not provided for in classes Yellow Soybeans, Green Soybeans, Brown Soybeans and Black Soybeans.

The definitions set forth by the Department for the purposes of the U. S. Standards state:

DEFINITIONS.

Soybeans shall be dry threshed beans of any variety of soybeans which contain not to exceed 25% of foreign material.

Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

Percentage of moisture shall be ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Bulletin No. 1375.

The test weight per bushel shall be the test weight per Winchester bushel, as determined by the testing apparatus.

Damaged Soybeans shall be all soybeans which are distinctly injured by weather, frost, heat, insects, disease or otherwise.

Split Soybeans, or "Splits," shall be soybeans which are split or broken and which do not pass through the sieve prescribed for the determination of "foreign material" and shall not include soybeans with cracked skins only, or with less than one-fourth of the bean broken off.

Foreign material shall be all matter other than soybeans, and all undeveloped shriveled soybeans and pieces of soybeans which pass through a metal sieve with round hole perforations ten sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, and all matter other than soybeans that remain on such sieve after screening. All sound whole soybeans which pass through such sieve shall be reclaimed by hand and put back in the sample.

Grades.

Each class of soybeans in the U. S. Standards is divided into the following grades: U. S. Extra No. 1; U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 2; U. S. No. 3; U. S. No. 4; and U. S. Sample grade, except that mixed soybeans may be graded U. S. Extra No. 1 only when this class is composed of 98 per cent or more of the Black Eyebrow variety. U. S. No. 2 is generally considered the basic grade for the purpose of evaluating soybeans for industrial purposes. U. S. Extra No. 1 and U. S. No. 1 are premium grades, and soybeans which meet the requirements of these grades may be considered high quality commercial seed stocks from the standpoint of freedom from excessive moisture, splits, damage, and foreign material. The true value of such lots for seed purposes also would depend upon their germination and varietal purity. The grades U. S. Extra No. 1 to U. S. No. 4, inclusive, cover the range of quality normally found in commercial lots of soybeans. Sample grade takes care of any lots which may be of distinctly poor quality or for any reason do not

meet the requirements of any of the specific grades.

The requirements for the six grades are:

Grade Requirements.

EXTRA NO. 1 shall be cool and of natural odor, plump, well screened, and of good color, with minimum test weight of 56 lbs. per bu. and maximum limits of 15% moisture, 0.5% splits, 1% damaged beans, 0.2% foreign material.

NO. 1 shall be cool and of natural odor and good color, with minimum test weight of 56 lbs. per bu. and maximum limits of 15% moisture, 1% splits, 2% damaged beans, 0.5% foreign material.

NO. 2 shall be cool and of natural odor and may be slightly stained or mottled, with a minimum test weight of 54 lbs. per bu. and maximum limits of 16% moisture, 10% splits, 3% damaged beans, 2% foreign material.

NO. 3 shall be cool and of natural odor and may be stained or mottled, with minimum test weight of 52 lbs. per bu. and maximum limits of 17% moisture, 20% splits, 5% damaged beans, 5% foreign material.

NO. 4 shall be cool and may be badly stained or mottled and may be slightly frosted or immature, with minimum test weight of 50 lbs. per bu. and maximum limits of 18% moisture, 30% splits, 8% damaged beans, 10% foreign material.

SAMPLE GRADE shall be soybeans which do not comply with the requirements of any of the above grades or which have any commercially objectionable foreign odor or are sour, heating, hot, moldy, infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored soybeans, or are of otherwise distinctly low quality.

The Southern Idaho Bean Growers Ass'n, which held its annual convention last month, re-elected Carl D. Irwin and Frank W. Brown of Twin Falls as directors.

Established 1878



Established 1878

ATTRITION MILLS

BALL BEARING ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.
Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.
Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

The BAUER BROS. CO.

Manufacturers

"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.

Springfield Ohio

The HAINES feed MIXER

THE MIX IS ALWAYS VISIBLE

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power. No extra parts or elevators necessary. No mill-wright labor required. Easily set up or moved.

Manufactured in two sizes:
No. 1 Mixer capacity 50 cubic feet or 40 bushels.
No. 3 Mixer capacity 100 cubic feet or 80 bushels.
Either size furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor and reduction gears for independent operation.

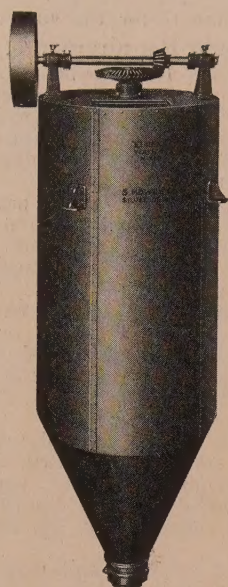
WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATION IN OUR OPEN TERRITORIES



Send for Bulletin No. 15-G

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO.

MARION-OHIO



"EUREKA" Vertical Feed Mixer

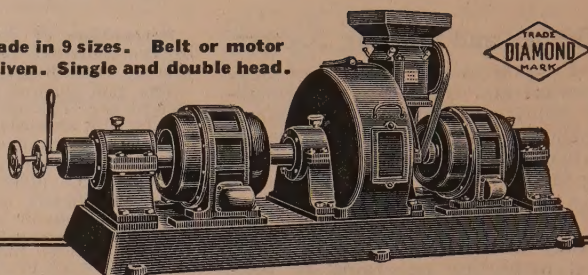


Less power
Better mixing
Thorough cleanout

Described in Bulletin No. 112-J

S. HOWES CO., INC.
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



DIAMOND Ball Bearing ATTRITION MILLS

will increase your grinding profits and keep your overhead down. Make us prove it. Write today.
Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

Coal Sales Book

(Improved)
For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done. It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with black cloth, with red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

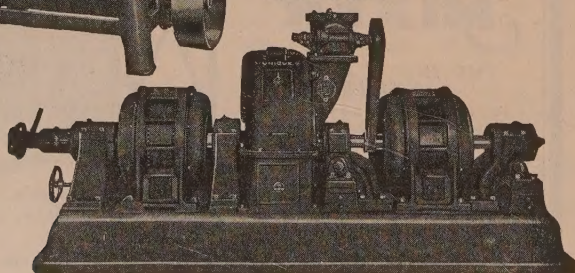
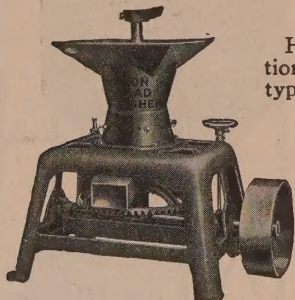
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

FEED GRINDERS

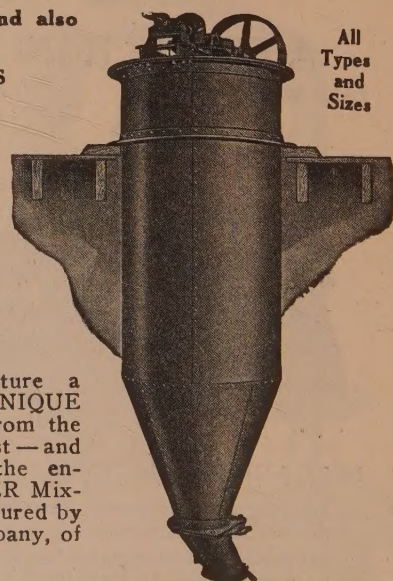
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

The UNIQUE Vertical Mixer is one of the most popular feed mixers on the market. The first cost is small — the machine is easy to install and economical to operate, and will mix all kinds of feeds at a profit for you.

We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All
Types
and
Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Should The Dealer Push

Home-Mixed
Batch-Mixed
Ready-Mixed

Feeds.



Reporters who recently called on a large number of feed dealers in widely separated territories, found that opinion was about equally divided. It's every man for himself, in selecting the type of feed selling that will go best in his district.

But they did find one point on which a vast majority of dealers agree: No matter how a feed is prepared, the farmer's satisfaction depends on the amount and quality of the protein base in the ration. And Linseed Meal showed up as worthy of its name, "The Universal Protein Feed." 99.2% were selling it!

If you handle mixed feeds, "label value" is an important point to consider in choosing the line to handle.

73% of these dealers say that listing some particular ingredient such as Linseed Meal on the label, gives farmers more confidence in the mixture. 64% call attention to this when selling mixed feeds — and this 64% includes nearly all the successful, prosperous dealers. Linseed Meal advertising, appearing 5½ million times every month, is steadily adding to this established label value.

If you do batch mixing, you can't afford to gamble with an unbalanced formula. The farmer thinks he knows exactly where to place the blame if the feed doesn't work. Send for the Master Chart of balanced formulas furnished free and postpaid by the Linseed Meal people. Size 28x40 in.

LINSEED MEAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE
Dept. 81, Fine Arts Bldg. Milwaukee, Wis.

Linseed
The Universal Protein Feed
MEAL

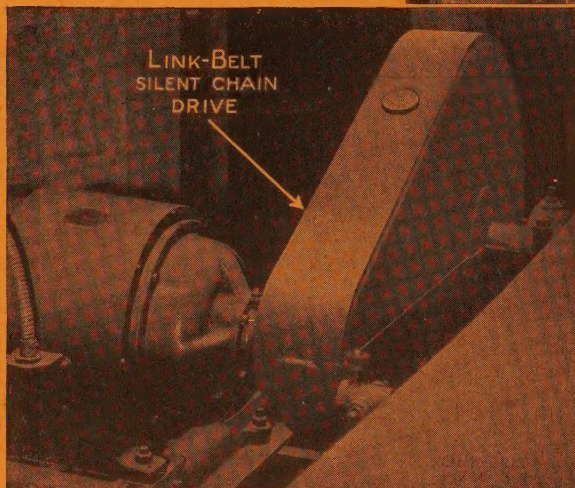
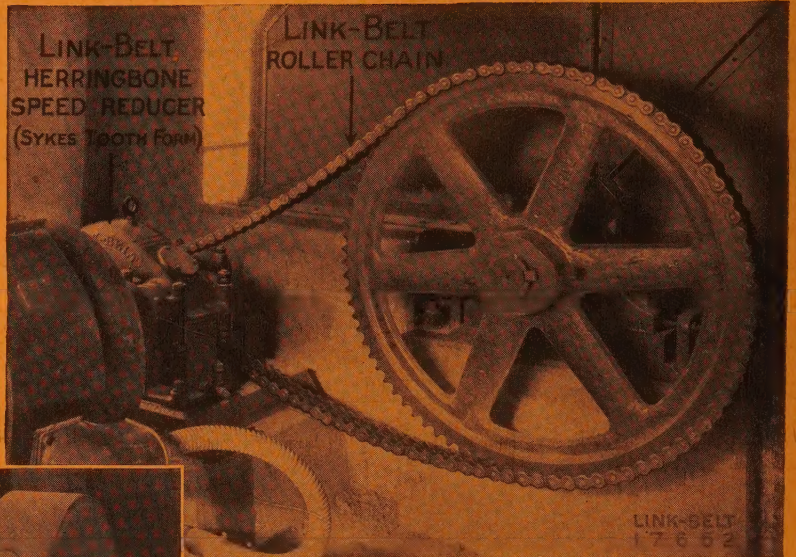


Shellabarger Terminal Elevator uses Link-Belt Equipment

THE illustration to the right shows one of three elevator leg drives using a Link-Belt Herringbone Speed Reducer for the first reduction and double width Link-Belt "RC" Class Roller Chain for the final reduction.

Center illustration is a Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive to belt conveyor which receives grain from track sink and discharges into elevator leg.

The distributing belt conveyors over bins are also driven by Link-Belt Silent Chain.



THIS new 1,000,000 bushel capacity elevator at Salina, Kansas, designed and engineered by Horner & Wyatt, uses Link-Belt Herringbone Speed Reducers, Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives, and Link-Belt Roller Chain Drives to transmit power economically from General Electric motors to driven units.

Link-Belt builds a power transmitter for every service, and will gladly recommend the best drive for the purpose. Send for catalog.

3639

LINK-BELT COMPANY

Leading Manufacturers of Elevating, Conveying
and Power Transmission Chains and Machinery
CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Rd. INDIANAPOLIS, P. O. Box 85
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LINK-BELT

Power Transmission Equipment